

Arab League Charter under review

GENEVA (AP) — The commission reviewing the Charter of the Arab League "has made great strides in the convergence of the points of view of member states on the questions which remain outstanding," Morocco's Mohammed Tazi said Wednesday. The commission of permanent representatives of 10 member states has been meeting since Monday, with instructions to find compromise formulas for the 12 points still unresolved in the new draft charter. The major point, Arab diplomatic sources said, is the suggestion that decisions at Arab summits be taken hereafter by majority and not by unanimous vote. Mr. Tazi noted that the commission's work is only a prelude to meetings at foreign ministers' level for the final drafting of the charter revisions, to be submitted to the chiefs of state at their 13th summit at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in November.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Egypt, PLO discuss Gulf war

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid met Wednesday with Sa'id Kamal, a member of the Palestine National Council (PNC), after he returned to his home in Egypt from Tunis. Foreign Ministry officials said, Mr. Sa'id said he informed Mr. Abdul Meguid of contacts the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has held with Iran and Iraq in efforts to stop the 46-month-old Gulf war. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is going to Yugoslavia in August to promote undisclosed Egyptian proposals which apparently involve co-ordinated moves by the Non-Aligned Movement to end the Gulf war. Mr. Sa'id said he also passed congratulations from the PLO leadership to Mr. Abdul Meguid, a veteran career diplomat, on his appointment as foreign minister in a new cabinet this month.

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killed in Tripoli clashes

TRIPOLI (R) — Street battles erupted Wednesday in the northern port of Tripoli for the second consecutive day between anti-Syrian militiamen, security forces and pro-Syrian militiamen, security forces said. The combatants used machineguns and rocket fire for four hours before dawn. Three Syrians were killed and several wounded in sporadic fighting during the day, the sources added. The rival factions are the "Islamic Liberation Movement" (Tawad), the city's largest militia, and the Arab Democratic Party (ADP), which controls areas heavily populated by Alawite Muslim migrants from Syria.

Kirkpatrick calls for limited talks in Middle East

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Wednesday that he would like to see the United States, Syria and Jordan take limited talks in the Middle East. He said a news conference would be held in Washington on Thursday. "Countries who are not directly involved would have the best chance of success," he said. "Countries who are directly involved, who have no stake in the negotiations, who do not stand to benefit or suffer from the outcome, become parties to the negotiations and very frequently play a less responsible role than if they were directly involved in a direct national stake in the outcome."

Israeli to visit Japan, China

TEL AVIV (R) — Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Boutros Ghali, will leave Thursday for official visits to Japan and China, Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday. Mr. Ghali will meet senior officials in the two countries for talks on mutual relations, they said. He is also expected to discuss an Egyptian plan to mediate the Iran-Iraq war.

Yemen abolishes military courts

SANAA (R) — Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad has ordered the abolition of military law courts from July 1, the state radio announced Wednesday. The courts were set up immediately after Lt. Gen. Ershad seized power in a bloodless coup in March, 1982. Political analysts say the move is an attempt by Gen. Ershad to convince people he would end martial law and restore democracy as promised.

Iran to conscript illing students

TEHRAN (R) — Iran's ruling Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) has decided to conscript all students who fail final year examinations at colleges and universities, the government daily newspaper Al Jomhuriya said Wednesday. The students, who would be sent to the Gulf war front, would be allowed to sit their examinations following their military service. The RCC decision covers post-graduate students who fail to complete courses successfully within a given period.

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Hussein names new royal commission headed by premier

King directs Obeidat to appraise, re-organise civil service

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has directed the government to set up a special committee to make a comprehensive appraisal of Jordan's civil service system with a view to introducing basic improvements and carrying out a general re-organisation.

The King's directives, contained in a message he sent to Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat Wednesday, said the civil service system should be strengthened to cope with the development projects the country is implementing within the course of the 1981-1985 development plan. "We are all proud of belonging to this country which has achieved high levels of economic and social development that has drawn appreciation and admiration of world nations and organisations," King Hussein said in the message. "This country," the message said, "has been characterised by realistic outlooks for the future and a strong will, and has realised the

importance of self-reliance which is the best guarantee for progress and development despite the meagre natural resources." "The efficiency of administration can be measured by the ability to employ human resources and available material resources in the best possible manner with the highest possible efficiency that can ensure abundance and good quality products for the least possible cost," the King said. Therefore, he added, Jordan has exerted its utmost efforts to improve its administrative system in the light of human potential, new intellectual and technological facilities made available in public administration sci-

ence and in such a manner as best suits the country's overall development needs. "Jordan has also been keen on maintaining a balance between employing the citizen for development and developing the country for the citizens' welfare; and through care for the citizens by offering them training and education they were able to grow and to produce with efficiency, honour and dignity, and the Jordanian civil servant has always served as the key to development and an important factor for raising the standard of the administrative system and protecting its safety and aims, making it an example that should be copied in the development process in many Arab states," the King said. "As Jordan is embarking on a new national plan for economic and social development, and as this country is exposed to many effects and economic influences on the Arab and international levels, and since it is important for this country to continue growing as strong as ever and be made cap-

able of confronting challenges, and for the sake of maintaining a strong administrative system that will be a source of pride for all, and for the sake of having a strong system capable of giving momentum to development and progress in the country, it has become incumbent upon us to carry out a comprehensive appraisal of the civil service system and its performance," the King said. For this appraisal to be complete, he said, there should be a re-examination of the human resources involved, in the civil service system, the administrative pattern it follows, the trained personnel employed in the system, and the methods used in conducting government business so that a plan can be made for its development and so as to prevent any negative elements from infiltrating it. King Hussein said: "The system should be re-organised and new administrative legislations enacted so that modernisation can be carried out and strict control can be maintained." The King said: "In conformity

with the provisions of the 1981-1985 development plan, I direct you to set up a royal commission headed by yourself to work for developing the civil service system." The King said that the committee should include: Minister of Education Hikmat Al Saket, Minister of Transport Taher Hikmat, Minister of Labour Tayser Abdul Jabbar, former cabinet member Khalil Al Salem, Director of the Civil Service Commission Ali Khreis, Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh, former cabinet minister Awad Al Masri, Dr. Abdullah Zoubi and Dr. Zaki Ghosheh. This committee should start working immediately in various fields and should define stages in its working plans and methods for execution, the King's directive said. This committee should recommend to the cabinet reforms that should be carried out and amendments to be introduced to the administrative system, the King said.

Jordan, Palestinians sceptical over outcome of Israeli elections

By Salamah B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordanian and Palestinian officials have voiced scepticism over the outcome of Monday's general elections in Israel which resulted in a stalemate between the ruling Likud bloc and the opposition Labour Party. Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri expects Israeli extremists to gain the upper hand in all matters of policy in Israel and that they will affect negatively the political orientation of both Likud and Labour. Commenting in a statement to Al Ra'i Arabic daily published Wednesday, Mr. Masri said the results of the Israeli elections "have clearly revealed the emergence of extreme parties which will have significant influence on the future government." He said Jordan had expected the outcome and the results have clearly supported these expectations and that the world now has to make a "correct appraisal of the new parties and the new axes of power."

Information Minister Laila Sharaf said in a comment on the outcome of the elections that Israel's "aggressive policies have been reflected in the divisions and disintegration of the Israeli political society."

In an interview with Agence France Presse (AFP), Mrs. Sharaf said the results also demonstrate that the Israeli electorate was at a loss. But no doubt, she added, this result came as a "direct and natural outcome of the economic crisis resulting from Israel's continued occupation of Arab land in Palestine and Lebanon, the building of colonies and the casualties suffered from the invasion of Lebanon since 1982." All these factors had their impact inside the Israeli society and weakened the Israelis' self-confidence, the minister said.

Middle East experts were quoted Wednesday as saying Israel's elections stalemate would probably dim the already faint hopes for reviving regional peace efforts. They said Jordan was unlikely to respond to peace overtures in the

near future, even if Labour leader Shimon Peres formed a new government, and no American impetus could be expected until after the U.S. presidential elections in November. A senior advisor to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat was quoted Wednesday as saying that the Israeli election results indicated that "the fascist Likud attitude still dominates" and controls the majority of the Jewish public. In a statement to the Al Ra'i newspaper, Hani Al Hassan said: "The anti-peace phenomenon has prevailed in Israel" and "the only way is to put an end to the Israeli arrogant fascist attitude was armed struggle."

Mr. Hassan said Israel "paid a high price" when it invaded Lebanon in 1982 and that it was only then that the "Israelis went out to the streets calling for peace." He was referring to peace demonstrations by Israelis in the aftermath of the Jewish state's invasion of Lebanon and the siege of Beirut.

The PLO official said: "We should expect the return to the principles of war and drop peace illusions." He said the distribution of seats in the Israeli elections indicates that even if the Labour Party formed the new government, "it would only be through a compromise in its political line."

The inconclusive result of Monday's election seemed likely to produce a shaky coalition, its foreign policy affected by a continuing economic crisis, analysts said. In a press conference he gave in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, prior to his departure Wednesday for Indonesia, Mr. Arafat said there is no difference in the attitude of Likud and Labour as far as the Palestinian cause is concerned and that what is happening in Israel is that "the snake is changing its skin." He earlier said in an Amman press conference that Likud and Labour were "different faces of the same coin."

Palestinian officials expressed pessimism in comments published Wednesday in the Arabic daily

Sawt Al Shaab on the stalemate in Israel.

"I am too far from being optimistic concerning hopes for a positive initiative from this Zionist entity which is built with blood," said Mohammad Milhem, former mayor of Halhoul in the occupied West Bank, who was expelled by the Israeli occupation authorities. Mr. Milhem told Sawt Al Shaab: "Our nation should learn from the lessons of the past and know that the failure of the peace camp should urge us to adopt a different policy." "All events in the region indicate we are heading towards a very dangerous phase when the entire area is pushed to the verge of a new war," said Abdul Jawad Saleh, former mayor of Al Birah in the occupied West Bank. Mr. Saleh, another Palestinian leader who has been expelled by the Israeli authorities, stressed that the idea of the small parties in Israel having a major say in the nature of the new government only makes things worse.

Lower House of Parliament member Laith Shbeilat said the only way left for the Arab Nation to recoup its legitimate rights is the military option. "Any other solution would be an expression of our weakness and cowardice," Mr. Shbeilat said.

Bassam Abu Sharif, spokesman for the Damascus-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), said the results of the Israeli elections "were not surprising to us." He said: "In principle, we know for sure that the policy of both the Labour and Likud towards the Palestinians is antagonistic and aggressive."

"The present results will make it difficult for any of the big groups to form a government that will survive for a long time," Mr. Abu Sharif said. "The small groups will be dictating their conditions which means more aggressive and more fascist activities against the Palestinians. This will also mean that steps to annex the West Bank will continue. We don't exclude the possibility of Israeli adventures in the coming future."

Indonesia allows PLO to open mission

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP) — Indonesia agreed in principle to open a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) mission in Jakarta, presidential spokesman Sudharmono said here Wednesday. Mr. Sudharmono, who attended a one-hour meeting Wednesday between PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and President Suharto, said, however, that "when the mission will be opened is another matter." He said that at the meeting Mr.

Arafat, who arrived earlier in the day on his first visit to Indonesia. Briefed Mr. Suharto on the struggle of the Palestinian people to set up a democratic state and the president expressed appreciation for Mr. Arafat's conviction. Indonesian Muslim leaders hailed Mr. Arafat's visit as a major step in developing closer relations with the PLO. Lukman Harun, chairman of the Islamic Solidarity Committee for the Liberation of Palestine,

called the visit "something we have been looking forward to for some time." Amin Iskandar, an opposition politician, welcomed the visit and said it would give Indonesia an opportunity to play a bigger role in helping to find a settlement to the Iran-Iraq war. Mr. Arafat was scheduled to meet later Wednesday with Mr. Harun and former Vice President Adam Malik, an ardent supporter of a PLO presence in Indonesia.



MARKSMAN REWARDED: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who paid a visit to the headquarters of the Al Hussein Ibn Ali Brigade on Wednesday, presents an award to one of the soldiers who excelled in the brigade's target shooting competitions. The Crown Prince also toured various units of the brigade and was briefed by the brigade's commander on its activities. He also watched the brigade's training exercises involving live ammunition (Petra photo)

Labour ready for Peres-led coalition with ruling Likud

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The Labour Party, seeking public support for its efforts to form a coalition, reversed tactics Wednesday and said it no longer opposed joining Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir in a bipartisan government of national unity. But Labour officials insisted that Labour leader Shimon Peres, not Mr. Shamir, should lead such a government.

Mr. Peres met briefly with his senior colleagues at the party's headquarters in Tel Aviv and issued a statement pledging "to act to set up as broad a government as possible on the basis of agreed principles and in accordance with the platform of the party."

Former Prime Minister Menachem Begin said in a telephone interview with the Associated Press that he thought a national unity government would be "a good idea," but should be led by "my good friend Mr. Shamir."

With army votes still to be counted, the latest results gave Labour 45 seats in the 120-seat parliament, four more than Likud. Final standings should be known Thursday. Only small changes are expected, but with the situation so finely balanced even minor amendments could be important, political analysts said.

Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres met the leaders Wednesday of several of the 13 small parties that between them won 34 parliamentary seats.

Commentators said neither appeared to relish the prospect of running the country with a parliamentary majority of one or two. Political analyst Avi Ben-Zion said: "Both Shamir and Peres have reached the conclusion they must work together in a national unity government. The vital ques-

tion is which of them will be prime minister." The statement was summed up by National Religious Party leader Yosef Burg, a veteran politician who has served in both Labour and Likud governments. He said after meeting Mr. Shamir Wednesday: "Should we form a national unity government? I assume that is everybody's wish. As to the question of who should lead it, to that there is still no answer."

The next step, after publication of the election results, is for President Chaim Herzog to consult the leaders of all parties and appoint one of them to form a coalition.

Generally, the president gives the task to the leader of the party with the most seats, but last October, after the resignation of Menachem Begin as prime minister, Mr. Herzog chose Mr. Shamir, even though Labour had more seats than Likud.

The president, a former Labour parliamentarian, is likely to face an even more delicate decision this time with both Labour and Likud demanding first try at forming a government.

Mr. Peres still has to overcome the opposition of his party's left wing, which has threatened to defect rather than join a national unity government.

One leading left-winger, Yossi Sarid, said he was coming round to the idea.

"The prospect of another Likud government bolstered by people like Meir Kahane scares and disgusts me," he said, referring to the militant rabbi who won a seat in parliament on a platform of expelling Arabs out of Israel (See page 2).

U.S. interests in Jordan not limited to peace process, Boeker asserts

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States has an interest in selling weapons to Jordan whether or not the Kingdom co-operates with Washington-backed Middle East peace efforts, America's ambassador-designate to Amman said Tuesday. "The United States has very important interests in Jordan that go beyond the peace process," Paul Boeker told a Senate Foreign Relations Committee confirmation hearing. His testimony and his professional background drew a strong reaction from Republican Rudy Boschwitz, chairman of the Middle East Subcommittee, who conducted the hearing and later refused to say if he would support Mr. Boeker's nomination. "I've got to look into it a little further," he told Reuters. Although a career foreign service officer for 23 years, the 46-year-old Boeker has never served in the Middle East. The United States has tried to persuade Jordan to become an active participant in the peace process set in motion by the 1978 Camp David accords. But Jordan, and the

rest of the Arab World, thought the accords would not work and it resisted American pressures to join in them.

Earlier this year, President Reagan bent to congressional opposition and withdrew a proposal to sell Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan.

But Mr. Boeker said the sale should be reconsidered later. "Yes, the administration should come back to the question of what we can do to help Jordan maintain a credible defence of its forces and territory," he said.

He also called Jordan's requests to buy advanced weaponry "not unreasonable."

Mr. Boeker told Mr. Boschwitz it was not appropriate "to look at the resumption of the peace process as the responsibility of the government of Jordan alone." The Senator responded: "Ymm sound like the King."

Mr. Boschwitz told Mr. Boeker he might ask for further hearings before the committee decides whether to send Mr. Boeker's nomination on to the full Senate for confirmation.

Israel says Beirut office closure will affect south

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel evacuated its liaison office north of Beirut Wednesday, saying life would now become extremely difficult for the South Lebanese and the burden of their suffering was on Syria.

Uri Lubrani, co-ordinator of Israel's Lebanon policy, told Reuters that Israel had no intention of easing the situation. "No alternatives are being explored. The closure is certainly one result of Syrian pressure on Beirut, but by the same token you may expect that the Lebanese will convey to Syria the problems that arise out of it," he said.

"I'm sure they won't want to bear the onus of that plight for too long. The Syrians will have to find ways," he continued. Israel evacuated the office overnight.

A main function of the bureau was issuing permits for Lebanese wanting to go to the Israeli-held south.

Mr. Lubrani said it would now be exceedingly hard to enter the south, requiring contacts there and probably a boat trip to Sidon. Mr. Lubrani, noting that Israel controlled one third of Lebanon, said contacts with many Lebanese would be maintained but nothing at an official or high level. "We will not seek Lebanese contacts. They'll have to seek us," he said.

Lagos widens range of death penalty offences

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria's seven-month-old military government, pledged to clean up society and revamp the battered economy, has introduced death by firing squad for a wide range of offences.

In two decrees, the toughest of 22 issued since the military coup last December, it prescribed the death penalty for arson, oil smuggling, drug trafficking and currency counterfeiting.

It is the first time the military government of Major-General Mohammad Buhari has decreed death for offences other than armed robbery, which has been increasing.

The new laws, backdated to Dec. 31, set jail terms of 10 to 21 years for other offences ranging from smuggling food out of the country to cheating at examinations.

At least 19 convicted robbers were shot in public in four states last week, bringing the number of those executed for robbery in the past four months to at least 40, newspapers said.

Scores of people condemned by special robbery tribunals hearing cases around the country are awaiting execution.

Armed gangs have terrorised city residents and raided banks, offices, embassies and private homes, killing, wounding and raping victims before escaping with cash and valuables.

Gen. Buhari swore on taking over that his government would wage war on violent crime and economic offences. Under the latest decrees, people will be shot for burning public buildings and damaging oil pipelines and electric cables.

Opposition spurns Fabius' offer of political dialogue

PARIS (R) — France's new Socialist government safely won its first vote of confidence in parliament Tuesday night but Prime Minister Laurent Fabius was rebuffed when he offered to open a political dialogue with the opposition.

Mr. Fabius, a close associate of President Francois Mitterrand, was named to head a new government a week ago in a move which caught opposition parties off balance.

The Communist Party, which refused to join the Fabius government, abstained in the confidence vote. The neo-Gaullist RPR and the centre-right UDF parties voted against.

The result of the vote was never in doubt because the Socialists have an absolute majority in the lower house. The final figure was 279 for and 157 against with 46 abstentions.

Mr. Fabius announced he would continue the austerity policies introduced by his predecessor Pierre Mauroy, which have cut France's inflation rate and its trade deficit but have pushed unemployment up to 2.3 million.

Aiming to re-assure French industrialists, he said that state intervention in the economy would be kept to a minimum. "The state has met its limits. It must not go beyond them," he added.

BEIRUT (R) — Israel evacuated its controversial liaison office north of Beirut, abandoning attempts to persuade the Beirut government to enter direct talks on the fate of the occupied South.

Madrid to e

But some crossing-points are still closed by barricades and the government has failed to prevent occasional ceasefire violations or to re-integrate the national army into a mixed force at every level.

Druze leader Walid Junblatt met Falangist leaders at the Presidential Palace Tuesday night to discuss the refugee problem, and Lebanese newspapers reported significant progress.

MADRID (R) — Spain will expel an Iranian diplomat in connection with the arrest of four Iranians and the discovery of an arms cache in Barcelona on Monday, official Spanish sources said Wednesday. They said the diplomat was con-

the four arrested men Tuesday as "international terrorists" and said they were preparing to hijack a Saudi Air Lines plane. Police said they also planned an attack on an opponent of the Tehran government.

KUWAIT (R) — Sudanese Foreign Minister, Hashem Osman was quoted Tuesday as saying Sudan would maintain its state of emergency as long as neighbouring states threatened its stability.

Mr. Osman, in an interview with the Kuwaiti daily newspaper Al Watan, also accused Libya, Ethiopia and South Yemen of forming what he called an alliance aimed at fomenting rebellion in southern Sudan to destabilise the country.

He said dissidents were being trained in camps near the Libyan and Ethiopian borders to use spe-

Mr. Shammu told a news conference in Kuwait that implementation of Islamic law in Sudan last year had been "a legislative and modern revolution to get rid of cultural colonisation."

Mr. Osman was in Kuwait with an official delegation on a four-nation Gulf tour to explain developments in Sudan.

The delegation, led by Culture and Information Minister Ali Mohammad Shammu, left for Bahrain following visits to Saudi

Mr. Shammu told a news conference in Kuwait that implementation of Islamic law in Sudan last year had been "a legislative and modern revolution to get rid of cultural colonisation."

Addressing the same conference, Ouni Al Sharif Qasim, a member of the Socialist Union Central Committee, said, "Khartoum was revising its laws to provide stronger guarantees for foreign capital invested in agriculture and industry in Sudan."

CAIRO (R)—The apparent outcome of Israel's election is the worst imaginable as far as prospects for a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict are concerned, according to well-placed Egyptian diplomatic sources.

The sources said Egyptian officials had privately hoped for a Labour victory. They thought Labour would have been more ready to hold Middle East talks

the new government but their side is not secure because they are mainly religious parties and there is a big gap in their ideologies," it said.

Western diplomats said the only bonus for Egypt seemed to be that the return of a Likud-led government would make it easier for Cairo to resist current U.S. pressure for a return of an Egyptian

Egypt withdrew its ambassador in 1982 to protest Israel's conduct in Lebanon under a Likud-led government.

LONDON (R) — Israel's failure to produce a clear-cut election result could lead to dangerous instability in the Middle East, leading newspapers said Wednesday.

The New York Times also called for a government of the two main parties and said a coalition relying on the support of smaller groups "is bound to fall apart before long."

Either a government with a paper-thin majority or one of national unity would be paralysed in trying to satisfy all its partners, Al

The Peking People's Daily said

However, some U.S. analysts voiced concern that the failure of either the Likud Bloc or the Lab-

uld devote itself to a single objective, "a redesign of the voting system and a new, clarifying election," the New York Times said.

In the Netherlands, the centre-

Egypt's newly-appointed Foreign Minister, Esmar Abdul Maguid, called on the new government to take "urgent steps to end its

pursued the same foreign policy. Whether Likud or Labour formed the government, it would remain "as anti-Arab, aggressive and expansionist as before."

TEL AVIV (R) — A new religious and ethnic party has emerged from the political wilderness in Israel to win a major success in the first general election it has

An exultant Kahane, who boasts he has seen the inside of every Israeli jail, announced he would open an office in the largest Arab

For years the Kabbalah movement was not taken seriously in Israel. Scorned by intellectuals and the media, he took his message to poor development towns, whose predominantly Sephardi (Oriental) inhabitants, by a combination of

Instead it won four seats, more than any other new party in the 120-seat parliament.

viewed by many Israelis as a fascist, Kahane's success at the polls has disgusted and disturbed much of the nation. "Every vote he got is a vote for violent racism," the magazine Koteret Rashit said.

“There is a contradiction be-

Kach's television election campaign stunned viewers. As blood dripped onto a tile floor, a nar-

prise," said Party spokesman Moshe Perez. "We only really got going five weeks ago — without any real structure, without a budget."

Kach candidate, now in jail for shooting at an Arab bus, may also gain a seat.

Kahanie supporters celebrated in typical fashion, marching thr-

envisioned in Israel's declaration of independence means a majority of Jews, and claims a high Arab birthrate is diluting Israel's Jewishness.

go back to the 1960s when he founded the New York-based Jewish Defence League, which waged a violent campaign to draw attention to the plight of Soviet Jews.

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TODAY'S EVENTS

AMMAN AIRPORT

EMERGENCIES

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SW</div> <div>07:30 Light Music 08:00 Morning Show 08:00 News Summary 10:00 Morning Show 11:00 Pop Session 11:00 News Summary 12:05 Pop Session 13:00 News Summary 13:05 Pop Session 14:00 News Bulletin 14:10 Instrumentals 14:20 Just A Minute 15:00 Concert Hour 15:00 News Summary 16:05 Instrumentals 16:30 Old Favourites 16:30 Special Feature 17:30 Pop Session 18:00 News Summary 18:05 Good Old Days 18:30 Music Newsdesk 19:30 Date with a Star 20:00 Evening Show 21:00 News Summary 21:05 Evening Show 21:55 News Summary 22:00 Evening Show 23:00 News Summary 24:00 Close Down</div> | <div>06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Wimbledon Report 06:45 Financial Review 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:29 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 Previews Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Nature Notebook 08:40 The Farming World 09:00 World News 09:29 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 Sporting Sixties 09:45 Network UK 10:00 World News 10:00 Refections 10:15 International Soccer Special 10:30 John Peel 11:00 World 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11925 & 15210 KHz.</div> <div>06:00 VOA Morning: News on the hour; news summaries; business reports; science and medicine; sports reports; VOA editorial and world and U.S. opinion roundups; analysis, viewpoints, features 17:10 News 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:30 News 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 News 21:00 News 21:10 Focus 21:30 News 22:00 News 22:10 Focus 22:30 News 23:00 News 23:10 Focus 23:30 News 24:00 News 24:10 Focus 24:30 News 24:40 News 24:50 News 25:00 News 25:10 Focus 25:30 News 25:40 News 25:50 News 26:00 News 26:10 Focus 26:30 News 26:40 News 26:50 News 27:00 News 27:10 Focus 27:30 News 27:40 News 27:50 News 28:00 News 28:10 Focus 28:30 News 28:40 News 28:50 News 29:00 News 29:10 Focus 29:30 News 29:40 News 29:50 News 30:00 News 30:10 Focus 30:30 News 30:40 News 30:50 News 31:00 News 31:10 Focus 31:30 News 31:40 News 31:50 News 32:00 News 32:10 Focus 32:30 News 32:40 News 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Egyptian agriculture delegation departs after technical co-operation meetings

By Sana Atiyeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Egyptian Minister of Agriculture, Yousef Wali, left Amman Wednesday after a three-day visit during which he reviewed the scope of Jordanian-Egyptian co-operation in the agricultural sector. During his visit Mr. Wali held talks with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Jordanian Minister of Agriculture, Mohammad Bashir.

Accompanying Mr. Wali on his visit were Dr. Nasif Nada, South Sinai director at the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture, and agricultural experts from South Sinai. In an interview with the Jordan Times Dr. Nada spoke about the agricultural background of Sinai. He said the Egyptian government's plans for developing the region and the scope of technical co-operation with Jordan.

Outlining the recent agricultural history of Sinai, Dr. Nada said that the Israelis were able to occupy Sinai easily in 1967 because there were no civilians living in the area apart from a handful of nomadic bedouins. Following the Israeli withdrawal in 1982 the Ministry of Agriculture began to develop the area agriculturally and to repair the damaged farms, including a 250 acre farm in Nweiba, South Sinai, said Dr. Nada.

Incentives

In order to attract people to the area the government introduced incentives including a salary from the government to work the small plots of land they are allocated and the farmers are given 25 years to pay back the cost of the land, explained Dr. Nada.

Independent houses are now being built for these engineers and their families and the wives can work on the farms and receive a

salary, he added.

Dr. Nada stressed the importance of President Mubarak's plan saying that when these families live on the farms they become attached to them and make them their homes. Therefore, according to Dr. Nada, "the Israelis will now think twice before trying to take over Sinai."

There are other farming plans in North and Central Sinai using water from wells and underground canals, and there is enough water for farming to last at least 100 years, according to Dr. Nada. He said that these farms are expected to produce enough fruit and vegetables to export to western and Arab countries. (The Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture plans to start exporting melons to Mafraq & Spencer in Britain in March 1985, the only country that sold melons to them was Israel, so now the only competition they face is Israel, said Dr. Nada.)

Changed opinion

Dr. Nada said that his opinion of Jordan changed during the visit to the country. He said that he had initially thought of Jordan as being behind regarding technology due to his lack of information on the developments here.

However, following the flotation of an international tender for drip irrigation systems, Egypt became very interested in the agricultural technology of Jordan, said Dr. Nada. He said that four countries submitted bids for the \$300,000 tender: Iran, France, Germany, and West Germany. Netafim of Israel and Arab Drip of Jordan. The irrigation systems of the first three countries were known and tried by Egypt but the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture grew interested when they saw that Jordan's drip irrigation system was advanced, of good quality, and reasonably priced.

Arab Drip Irrigation Manufacturing Company of Jordan won the tender to supply and to supervise the system at Nweiba farm, he added.

New port

Dr. Nada says that a new sea port is now being built in Nweiba to make a connection to Aqaba that is only a few hours away. This port will therefore connect Egypt to other Arab countries making it easier to transport produce and to begin marketing co-operation, he said.

Dr. Nada pointed out his admiration for the Jordanian farmers' knowledge and said he saw that they are not afraid or hesitant to try new techniques of agriculture. He says that this is the reason why the Jordanian farmers are successful.

Dr. Nada also expressed his admiration for the road network, and Jordanian land transport, especially the refrigerators, which he said facilitate marketing.

'Closer co-operation'

Dr. Nada said that Arab Drip Irrigation Manufacturing Company was the first Jordanian company in agriculture to submit a tender to Egypt. He says that this first step was initiated by a Jordanian wish to improve relations with Egypt and he expressed hope that the two countries would co-operate more in agriculture.

Dr. Nada said that the two engineers from Nweiba have seen a lot of the modern techniques used by Jordanian farmers and hope to co-operate more often with Jordan rather than always co-operating with non-Arab countries. He concluded saying, "better relations between countries start with the individuals and peoples of the nations involved."

Obeidat returns from southern inspection tour

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat returned to Amman Tuesday night at the end of his three-day tour of southern Jordan. The tour took him to Aqaba and Ma'an and their districts.

During the tour Mr. 'Obeidat met with officials, heads of local government departments and citizens to hear requests and to discuss problems.

In Ma'an the prime minister visited the glass factory being established there as well as a housing project being implemented by a Chinese company.

At a meeting with mayors of towns in the district and representatives of the various economic institutions, the prime minister spoke about the government's plans to develop southern Jordan and urged all citizens to fight corruption and to work with loyalty to serve their country and people.

Romanian universities offer places

AMMAN (Petra) — Romanian universities will accept from 300 to 350 students in the coming academic year 1984/85, the Ministry of Education announced Wednesday.

It said that applications for enrolling at these universities can be channelled through the ministry until Aug. 15 and the results will be known by the middle of September.

A student of engineering, economy or agriculture will pay costs of \$310 a month while those who study pharmacy or medicine will pay \$343 a month, the ministry said.

Ajlouni discusses doctors' unemployment, other major issues

Health ministry plans improved medical services for rural areas

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Kamel Al Ajlouni said Wednesday that 70 to 80 per cent of health services in Jordan are located in Amman and that the ministry is trying to make a more equitable distribution and to spread these services to other regions in the country. In an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Dr. Ajlouni said that it is surprising that so many requests come to the ministry for more hospitals to be opened in the capital whilst the rural regions lack proper health services.

"Jordan is a country which exports doctors to other countries but it has failed to export one specialist to the rural regions of Jordan," Dr. Ajlouni pointed out.

He said that the health ministry has now set up a special committee to study the unemployment situation and will issue recommendations to the Jordanian Medical Association and the Higher Medical Council to draw up solutions for the unemployment problem.

The ministry is also contemplating the establishment of a special fund for financing the opening of private doctors' clinics in rural regions to encourage doctors to settle there, the minister added.

In Amman there are 10 private hospitals in addition to several clinics that are managed by the state, but the rural areas lack proper health services, the minister said.

Lack of planning

The minister said that the lack of planning and assessment of the country's needs for doctors is continuously complicating the situation. He added that the educational institutions and universities normally do not consult the health ministry about the actual need of doctors for the country.

Regarding unemployment of doctors in Jordan, he said that the non-existence of vacancies for

pharmacies in villages, rural and badia regions to offer services to all members of the public.

Jordan, he said, spends millions of dinars on the purchase of complex apparatus but it is unfortunately not importing the simple and essential equipment such as X-ray machines and equipment for laboratories. Even the present equipment is not of a good standard, the minister added.

New ambulances

The Health Ministry, Dr. Ajlouni said, does not possess a single ambulance fitted with the necessary medical equipment that can offer proper service in times of emergency and has had to import 20 such ambulances which will be put into operation early next year.

The Health Ministry spends JD 17 million every year on buying medicine for its hospitals and clinics but 35 per cent of the medicine is wasted due to mismanagement, and health centres still lack certain types of medicine.

Dr. Ajlouni said. To solve this problem the ministry is introducing a system for controlling the dispensing of medicines and has set up a special committee to control the production and pricing of locally produced drugs. This committee will submit recommendations about the type of basic medicines that should be available in all hospitals and medical centres, the minister said.

Nurses

On the subject of nursing he said that the country has enough nursing colleges but the problem is the lack of desire among young women to become nurses. The Health Ministry complains about the lack of interest among Jordanian women to become nurses despite the fact that the ministry provides good salaries and accommodation which forces them to employ non-Jordanian nurses, Dr. Ajlouni said.

Discussing the establishment of health centres Dr. Ajlouni said



Kamel Al Ajlouni

that a comprehensive study was conducted on the work of outpatient clinics around the country and it was found that they have very limited effectiveness because a doctor visits them only once or twice a week and the clinics lack proper equipment.

The ministry has therefore embarked on a plan to establish integrated health centres with one or more doctors working 24 hours a day and to be equipped with all necessary supplies, Dr. Ajlouni announced.

40 centres

He said that the ministry has to date opened 40 such centres in various regions including the Jordan Valley and the badia (desert areas) and intends to open new such centres with intensive care units.

In general the ministry plans to raise the standard and efficiency of doctors in government run hospitals and now plans to open the door for University of Jordan medical students to get training at government hospitals, according to the minister. He said that both the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University have offered medical help to the ministry's centres by loaning their specialists to work in them.

Queen Alia fund organises specialised training course

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund (QAJWF) is currently holding a training course for staff employed at centres for the handicapped.

The course, which opened on July 21 and ends on Aug. 2, is designed to help develop the work of charitable societies in Jordan, a QAJWF statement said.

The statement said that the course, held at the fund's headquarters in Abdoun, is designed

to train people in the handling and teaching of hearing-impaired, mentally retarded or physically handicapped people.

Altogether 35 persons from the Amman, Irbid, Karak and Balqa rehabilitation centres are attending the course. They are being trained on methods of special education and each will do practical work in his own specialisation, the statement said.

WITH DEEP SORROW AND SADNESS

Abdul Majeed Shoman and Khalid Shoman convey their sorrow and sympathy to wife, Mary, and children Lucie, Haig, Anahid and Peter of

HAROUTUNE BOYADJIAN (MBE)

Who died on June 28, 1984 at Oakland N.Y.

Bustami's first exhibition illustrates human emotions with evocative, astute simplicity

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — At the Royal Cultural Centre this week is an exhibition of watercolours that comes as a surprise — a very agreeable surprise — to everybody including the artist herself. The work is by Leyla Bustami, who is first and foremost an architect and the assistant professor and acting head of the Department of Architectural Engineering at Yarmouk University.

But like many architects, Bustami is also very artistically inclined. Pressures of her work however meant she had little time to realise the potential of her creativity. That is until last March, when refusing to lie dormant and frustrated any longer, this creativity asserted itself so that Dr. Bustami had to find time to paint. "I don't know what got into me," Dr. Bustami will tell you with a puzzled yet pleased expression. "I've painted ever since I can remember, but only as a hobby making at most one or two

pieces a year which I usually gave away as gifts to friends." But then, in the early Spring of this year, Bustami had an idea and with a mission-like sense of direction — setting herself deadlines and working into the night — she set out to express it.

Sense of direction

"It is this sense of direction along with the amount of thought that has gone into each and every painting that makes this her first exhibition the success it is. This is no spurious show put on simply because it is the thing to do, but one full of content that exudes a sense of completeness. Here is an idea that has been worked through to its conclusion, so thoroughly in fact that even the display of her work, down to the last detail is in harmony with the overall theme. The concept, like all good concepts, behind the exhibition is in essence simple.

"The idea behind each painting," Dr. Bustami explained, "is a familiar one, a very common one

which is close to people. This is so that when they first see the painting they will find that they immediately understand the subject. Thus, not alienated by something inaccessible, they will continue to look at the work the details which will lead them further and enrich their imaginations.

Accessible

"Art is for people, so an idea must be accessible, something from their own life. I would not be happy if what I paint, people could not understand," said Dr. Bustami.

Bustami's paintings are about emotions all we feel — emptiness, loneliness, frustration, contentment — and things we all enjoy like the circus coming to town. In Bustami's version of the circus, her clear bright colours which gain their luminosity and depth by careful layering (a technique Bustami, devoid of proper art training, developed for herself) we see, if we look closely, the trumpeting elephants, the dancing horses, the coiling ropes and gaily flapping pennants of the big top, the spell bound audience, the clown — all superimposed on top of the other.

The clean, precise but abstracted forms of each fitting in and forming part of the whole with a deceptive ease. Although the sense of exuberance is under very tight control, it is nevertheless conveyed in every curving line and one cannot but help be affected by it.

Another exuberant painting is one composed of four panels revealing the pleasures to be found in music. Leaping with joyful grace above the keys of a piano and the sensuous curves of a violin is a figure who has abandoned the real world for the one of rhapsody.

Emotions, feelings

Much less optimistic are the paintings which indicate the emptiness and the loneliness that we all feel at some time in our lives. These feelings are symbolised by an empty drawer, a vacant chair, a frame without a photograph or by a woman waiting for her loved one, who despite the warmth of the colours surrounding her emits a sense of chilly vulnerability. The bare window opening out onto an empty horizon hints that perhaps no-one will ever come, but the look in her sad eyes tell you she will never give up hope.

Startling simplicity

There are many more good paintings like these, each with its own story and its own implications, and all depicted with a startling simplicity. It is a simplicity that has been achieved by a strict self-discipline in the use of colours, the most Bustami has ever used is three, but a wide range of tonality and transparency has been achieved by Bustami's method of careful layering.

Also the use of pure geometrical forms, mixed very gracefully with curves, are composed faultlessly with ice cool logic which owes something to an architectural training.

Finally Bustami's paintings are wonderfully economical, there is not one excessive element, every colour and form has its own message and meaning.

It is, in short, a stimulating exhibition and one that leaves you with a sense of satisfaction instead of that all too often feeling that something was missing.

The exhibition, opened Tuesday night by Yarmouk University President Dr. Adnan Badran, will run for one week. All the work is for sale with prices ranging from JD 50 to JD 300.



Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abed Khalaf Dawandieh (centre) requests prayer callers at mosques to observe prayer times and to use the microphones correctly (Petra photo)

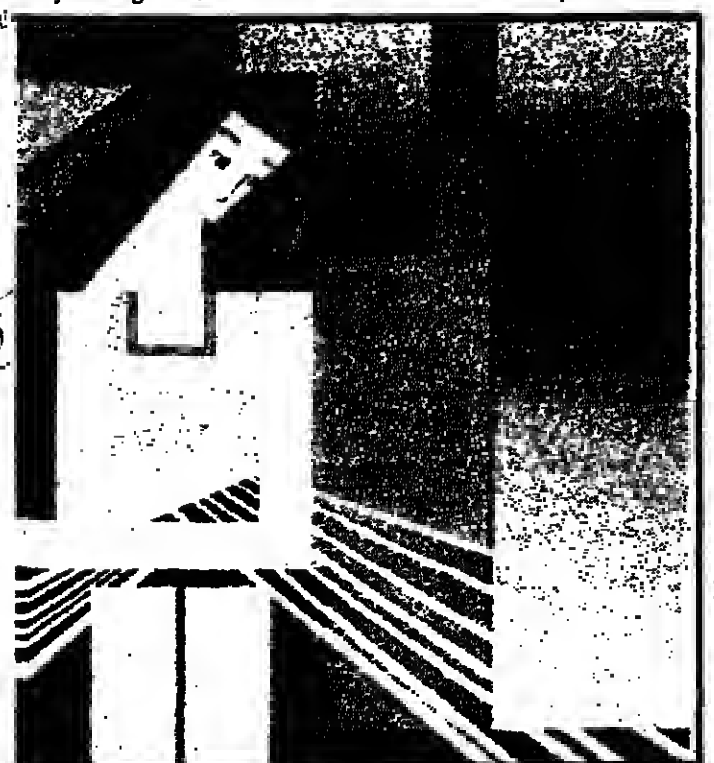
Awqaf minister urges care in calling prayers

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abed Khalaf Dawandieh Wednesday urged muazzins (prayer callers) in mosques to abide by the prayer times and to be very careful in the use of microphones and other facilities used to call people for prayers.

The minister was speaking at a muazzins meeting held at the Islamic college in Amman. He said that the muazzins who call for

prayers five times a day, should have good voice and should use the microphones of the appropriate prayer time and should switch it off as soon as the call is over.

All muazzins should also receive instructions about prayers and other duties from the Imam, the mosque's spiritual leader, and should abide by the instructions for the recording of Koranic verses.



Portrait of a woman waiting for her loved one expresses vulnerability and loneliness combined with an undwinding yearning and hope (J.T. photo)

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Guns are silent at ruined Souq Al Gharb

By Andrew Tarnowski
Reuter

SOUQ AL-GHARB, Lebanon—High on a strategic ridge above Beirut where some of Lebanon's fiercest battles have been fought, the scent of impending peace fills the air of the ruined village of Souq Al-Gharb.

The guns are silent in the stone-built village after almost a year of fighting that thrust Souq Al-Gharb into world headlines and made its name a byword for the war in Lebanon.

Since September Lebanon's U.S.-trained army and the Syrian-backed militia of the mainly-Druze "Progressive Socialist Party" (PSP) have fought to a standstill at the edge of the village 750 metres above Beirut, res above Beirut.

A few army tanks, armoured vehicles and mortars still stand in ruined streets emptied of the 1,800 Christian inhabitants. On a hill 1,700 metres away a PSP soviet-made T-54 tank still points its gun at army positions.

But since the government activated a peace plan this month under which a re-organised Lebanese Army has taken over militia positions in Beirut, birdsong and the scent of figs ripening on the trees are replacing the sounds and smells of war in the village.

Two old men sweeping rubble from their home symbolise returning calm as the armies wait to disengage when the peace plan is extended to the mountains.

At the army's forward post, an officer poked a hand through a window slit in the sandbagged window of a hotel bathroom. He pointed

to a PSP position 25 metres away. "Are you afraid?" he asked a reporter. "Don't worry, take a look, they won't shoot at you."

Troopers no longer stand at their firing posts day and night, ready for the next clash.

T-shirted soldiers play cards behind a wrecked building. At the forward position two men fry potatoes on a sandbagged post covered with a mattress, leaving their rifles stacked as they peer round a corner at PSP positions.

"It is a peace of conviction," said an officer as he toured the army lines. "Each party is convinced that everybody wants peace and is ready to give it a chance once more."

He expected the army's newly-formed 11th Brigade, mainly comprising Druze soldiers who left their units and refused to fight

the PSP, to take over the militia lines within 10 days.

Political analysts say the 11th will then deploy into the mountains as the PSP withdraws, reopening the Beirut-Damascus highway and allowing 250,000 Christian refugees who fled the Druze-held mountains during the war to start returning home.

For the first time since September 1983, Souq Al-Gharb would no longer be at the hub of bitter, sectarian fighting.

Far below the village, on a hill above Beirut, the palace of President Amin Gemayel can be seen, long protected from a PSP advance by the army units holding the precarious five kilometres salient along the Souq Al-Gharb ridge.

Loss of the ridge could have spelled Mr. Gemayel's end. But

until April the 8th Brigade held off Syrian-backed Druze and Palestinian fighters. Since then the 10th has done the job.

Last September the 8th Brigade was flung into the village. Backed by United States Navy guns, it halted PSP forces driving Christian militias from the mountains and threatening Beirut.

On Sept. 16, in a turning point of the war, it tried but failed, to seize the whole nine kilometre ridge to encircle Shiite militias in Beirut and cut them off from the Druze.

"Planning was so weak that no one knew what was happening," said an officer. "We advanced 300 metres to the edge of Souq Al-Gharb. We broke the PSP line but never exploited it. We could have advanced, but for some reason

they would not let us. Since then the army has just hung on to Souq Al-Gharb.

But the failure of its September offensive left a hole in the lines through which the PSP reinforced the Beirut Shiite, paving the way for the seizure of West Beirut that forced Mr. Gemayel from a U.S. alliance to a conciliatory stance.

Since then, an officer said, the army had lost no ground and although fierce at times, the fighting has just been each side sending political signals to the other.

Asked what his men had died for in Souq Al-Gharb, he paused and replied carefully: "I can't tell you."

Asked how he felt about their deaths, he paused again, shrugged, and repeated: "I can't tell you."

Exercise in extremism

ISRAEL'S LABOUR Party had every chance two days ago to win the general election and form a new government. The fact that it has not, shows how much bigger national and religious extremism in Israel is growing.

Not that Labour is a better party than the Likud or the others when it comes to accepting Palestinian and Arab rights, but at least Peres and Navon spoke for compromise when Shamir and Sharon had heard nothing of it. Not that the only issue contested in the Israeli election was compromise with the Arabs. The economy and the war in Lebanon are also direct functions of Israel's conflict with the Arabs.

The failure of the Labour Party in Monday's poll might be attributed to the dull personality of its leader, or to its abjuration of the issues at hand, including the all too important issue of the economy, or to the emergence of rival parties on the eve of the election. But it is most definitely the result of an evident swing by the Israeli voter to the right and towards extremism. The leaders of the Labour Party must have sensed this tendency long ago; and it is precisely their move to the right in order to capture the swinging vote, that finally cost them the election.

We, of course, are not that seriously interested in analysing why Labour has won or lost in an Israeli poll. That is not our business. Besides, we have always maintained that Labour and Likud are two faces of the same coin. And why should we care who does what, so long as both vehemently reject the rights of the Palestinians to their land and homes anyway?

But, naturally, we should be interested in the outcome. That has been an Israeli step away from peace, a new fragmentation in Israel's body politic and a fragile, more dangerous situation in the Middle East, generally.

The results of the Israeli elections are therefore a heavy blow to the chances of peace.

This is an occasion not only for disappointment and gloom, but also for the Arabs to reassess and review totally their position on the conflict with Israel. We cannot afford to watch what games the Israelis are playing, while all that we are doing is sit on our inaction.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: One more terrorist-deputy

THE RESULT of the Israeli elections offers us another evidence that the Zionist state, which occupies Arab land is founded on terrorism characterised by the lust for killing, expansionism and hatred.

We had not expected any of the major two parties to win enough seats in parliament to form a new government, but their loss of seats gave an opportunity for the smaller religious parties to win seats in parliament where they can carry through their designs based on the principles of the Zionist movement. In fact, there is no difference among these parties regarding the aims of Zionism and its goals, but they differ sometimes in the manner by which to attain these goals.

One of the new members in parliament is Meir Kahane, the notorious terrorist and professional murderer. His election to parliament reflects the true nature of Zionism and its lust for crime and aggression.

The result of the elections is a reminder for the Arabs that the Middle East conflict is one between two parties, between the legitimate owners of land and the Zionist occupiers and the aggressors who built their state on a foundation of terrorism, murder and expansionism. This Zionist entity has no respect to values or human principles and does not care about calls for peace and stability. The Zionist state would destroy the whole region for the sake of achieving its goals.

Al Dustour: A blow to peace prospects

THE RESULT of the Israeli elections has ruled out any chances for peace in the Middle East and at the same time revealed to the world a divided internal front in Israel, unprecedented through out its history. Neither the Likud nor Labour can now form a cabinet unless supported by smaller parties. There are 13 of these small parties split into two extremes: One supporting the Likud and the other backing Labour.

In the light of this situation the chance is ripe for Zionist extremists to have the upper hand, and so further consecrate Zionist policies and endanger peace in the region. Zionist extremists like Meir Kahane are bound to open the door wide for the prospect of a new war causing further unrest and instability in our region.

The result of the elections underlines the fact that the aggressive policies of the two major parties and their continuous wars against the Arabs, have had their consequence in Israel and caused deep splits in the Israeli society and caused the economy to deteriorate.

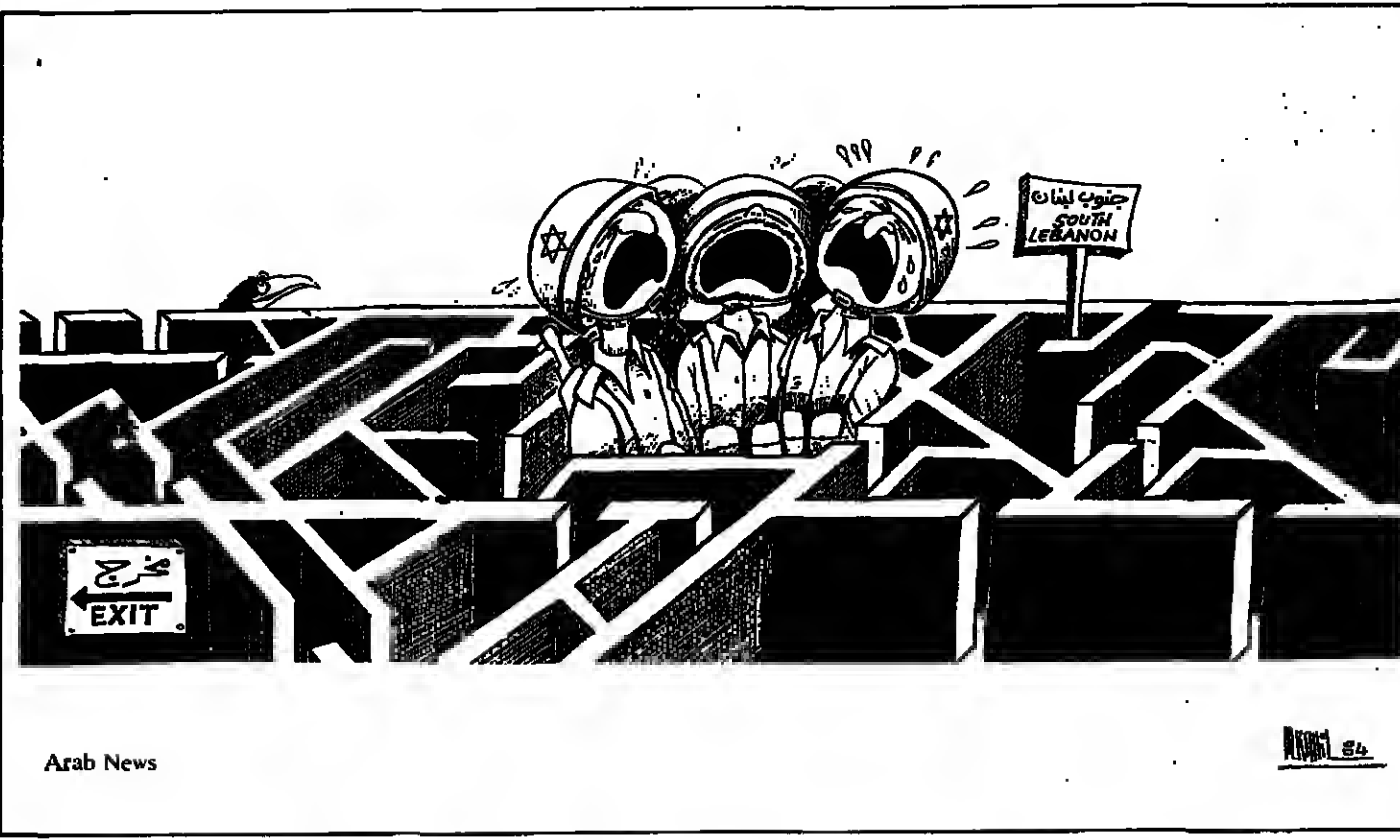
Although the result of the election took peace farther away from the region, the Arabs should not be idle and forget about it. They should re-build their national stand on firm basis so as to confront aggression at any time.

Sawt Al Shaab: Educational alarm bell

JORDAN'S EDUCATIONAL system has been a source of pride for everyone of us but the results of the Tawjihi examinations this year prompts us to wonder what went wrong and what caused the result to be so low and unsatisfactory at all. Everything must be done to reform the system so that the results will be acceptable.

At least 30,000 of those who sat for the examinations are now sent to the streets facing a dim future. These thousands of students who failed the examinations face this prospect because they have no skill to do any useful work and cannot earn their living, nor can they pursue their higher education in any institution. The result will be that these thousands of idle people will be transformed into a lot of frustrated people who could be a source of tension for the whole society.

The educational system could be reformed not by adding more examinations to the student's life but through introducing courses that are linked with the needs of the society and the requirements of our contemporary age of science and technology. Jordan is investing heavily in education, but it cannot sustain so many losses from this investment. The results of this year's examinations serve as an alarm bell, urging us to join forces to carry out the reform before it is too late.



Eanes supporters press for a new order

Supporters of Portuguese President Eanes are pressing for a new role for the head of state similar to that played in France by the late President de Gaulle. Diana Smith reports.

LISBON—Acronyms can spread through Portuguese politics like weeds. They became useful shorthand after the appearance of 350 parties in 1974, when nearly half a century of repressive one-party rule was ended by young officers weary of colonial wars.

Few new groups survived long after the coup. Eight parties sit in parliament today. Two—UEDS and Asdi—are splinters of the two main parties, the PS (Socialists) and the PSD (formerly PPD—the Social Democrats). The dissidents have attracted fewer followers than hoped for, a common fate of Portuguese splinter parties.

As July approached and most Portuguese began to dream of beaches and campsites rather than politics, yet another acronym was added to the crowded political vocabulary—Nova Cnarpe.

But the 120 founders of Nova Cnarpe (Nova Comissao Nacional para a re-eleicao do Presidente Eanes—New National Commission for the re-election of President Eanes) is not an entirely new group of dissidents. Many were members of "1980 Cnarpe," which, as its name suggests, was organised to get President Eanes re-elected.

Strictly speaking, the name is a misnomer. President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, whose second term expires at the end of 1985, is barred constitutionally from seeking a third term. A group calling itself his new re-election commission therefore wears the wrong label.

President Eanes has not given the nod to anyone, whatever the acronym, to use him as a fig-

urehead.

But, President Eanes is not yet 50. He has made it very clear that, after eight years as a conscientious head of state, he does not intend to drop out of politics when his mandate expires. He commanded the military who hauled Portugal back from the brink of ultra left wing chaos in late 1975. This won him the nation's regard, two terms in office and a taste of affairs of state.

However, it is extremely unclear what role Gen. Eanes sees for himself in the future. Does he want to be the grey eminence or sponsor a party he would not visibly head? Or does he want to play the de facto leader of a new political group, possibly running for prime minister in some future legislative elections?

Never known for overt statements of intent, President Eanes is playing his cards closer than ever to his chest.

The general is said to be worried that the premature birth of a group eliciting pro-Eanes grassroots support could be counter-productive and to have striven to discourage supporters from rushing their—and his—fences.

But some supporters see the movement as a variant of Gaullism, cutting across party lines and muffling today's parties. They maintain that grassroots "Eanism" is the only solution to endemic instability and that the time is ripe to offer the public a new option.

They argue that established parties, after nine years of parliamentary democracy with a strong tinge of presidentialism, are unable to promote the well-

being of the people, because alliances keep breaking up. They insist the nation is ready for a new political force based on— to quote Cnarpe slogans—"renewal of confidence and organisation of hope." They want less "parliamentarism" and more "presidentialism."

The urge to forge a unitarian force claiming to speak for the people is not new to Portugal. Memories are fresh of the 1930-1974 one-party state. In the name of political harmony, some officers, who staged the 1974 coup to nip nascent parties in the bud, tried to coax voters to let the Armed Forces Movement into power by casting blank ballots in the April 1975 constituent assembly elections.

An irate population blocked this bid to deprive it of its first chance in 50 years freely to vote for several parties. Only a tiny fraction of blank ballots were cast.

But, this said, there is in 1984 widespread dissatisfaction with parties and leaders. In part this stems from economic worries, but squabbles and at times the inertia of political groups have bred bad feeling, especially outside Lisbon.

Many country people and those in small towns resent the spectacle of Lisbon-based politicians, most of whom are middle class lawyers, rattling sabres at each other while the country awaits solutions to real problems.

"Eanists" hope to tap this stream. They hope for a rift in the ruling Socialist-Social Democrat coalition that would exhaust the last viable permutation of established parties and open the way for a populist, heterogeneous movement marching behind the banner of political cleanliness and unity.

Their hopes, though, discount

the iron resolve of men like Mr. Mario Soares, the prime minister and Socialist Party leader to prevent such a development. His dislike for extra political party movements is, moreover, shared by "politicians" of other parties.

None would surrender competitive, albeit sometimes contentious, multi-party democracy without a bitter fight.

Their resolve is reinforced by the green light for Portugal to join the EEC by 1986, thus weakening the chances of experiments with Third World alliances favoured by some anti-political party enthusiasts.

Mr. Soares, who spent much of his life fighting for pluralist democracy in old Portugal, and who was the first to shift his country towards the EEC in 1977, argues that the need is for politicians to improve their performance, not for the system to be altered.

Cnarpe 84, condemning Lisbon politicians and calling for presidentialism (which would require a constitutional review) and the "salvation of democracy," will have to explain clearly where it is heading and with whom, before it gets wide support. The electorate has shown before that, however much people may carp about their politicians, they are not easily persuaded to seek their eclipse.

Many Portuguese believe that Cnarpe-1984 version could suffer the fate of a 1983 bid to launch a similar grass roots movement.

That movement, joined by several associates of General Eanes (but not with his participation), called itself Movimento de Aperfeiçoamento Democrático, acronym MAD. It has renamed itself Movimento de Unidade Democrática—MUD. Acronyms in translation can be tricky.—Financial Times news feature.

Mondale believes he enjoys wide-ranging appeal in U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO—Walter Mondale says his greatest strength as a candidate for the U.S. presidency is his wide-ranging appeal. "I'm the one that has strength among minorities, traditional Democrats, women—I'm the one that can unify the party the most and the fastest," the party's newly-designated presidential nominee said recently.

Mr. Mondale appears to be acceptable in the South even though he is considerably more liberal than many Democrats in that area. He is a strong favourite of organised labour, educators, environmentalists and other special interest groups.

That strength tended to be a weakness as well, as Mr. Mondale was criticised during the primary elections for presenting an image of a weak candidate easily influenced by one group or another.

But Mr. Mondale survived a grueling four months of primary elections and caucuses to outlast seven Democratic rivals for the chance to challenge President Reagan in the general election in November.

He began the early part of the primary season as though he already were the candidate, largely ignoring his Democratic opponents and reserving his criticisms for the Reagan administration. That changed, however, when Colorado Senator Gary Hart scored an upset victory in the New Hampshire primary.

Mr. Mondale battled back and split state victories with Hart during the long campaign. Victory was not assured until after the primary elections held on June 5, but Mr. Mondale prevailed because he was able to gain the support of the majority of the convention delegates from the most populated states.

His key objectives in the general election, he said, will be to: "lead our nation in a way that the world becomes safer";

— "restore America as the pre-eminent competitive economy in the world"; and

— "restore a sense of fairness in American life."

Mr. Mondale's running mate in his quest for the White House will be New York Representative Geraldine Ferraro. By selecting her as the first woman to run on a major political party national ticket, Mr. Mondale made political history in the United States.

By meeting with his remaining rivals on the eve of the convention and compromising with them on some of the issues on which they differed, Mr. Mondale set the stage for unifying his party—an action he said is necessary if the Democrats are to win the election.

The candidate is more self-assured than he was in the 1970s when he had a short-lived exploratory campaign for the presidency that did not generate much support. Abandoning that quest, he said he was "not yet ready" for the office.

Mr. Mondale did not officially announce his bid for the 1984 presidential race until Feb. 21, 1983, but he had been preparing for the contest ever since he and President Carter lost their re-election bid in 1980.

The former vice president spent much of the subsequent time visiting cities and states across the United States, doing political favours for local Democrats, building his own campaign organisations and raising funds.

It was the first time Mr. Mondale found himself out of public office in 20 years, and he also joined a law firm and served for a while as a visiting professor at several universities.

Mr. Mondale, who turned 56 on Jan. 5, began his public service career in 1960 when he was appointed attorney general for his home state of Minnesota. He was a protégé of one of the most popular politicians ever to have come from Minnesota—the late Hubert Humphrey.

When Mr. Humphrey gave up his U.S. Senate seat in 1964 to

become vice president, Mr. Mondale was appointed to take his place and then was re-elected twice before being named Mr. Carter's running mate in 1976.

Mr. Mondale was considered one of the leading liberals in the Senate. He has the reputation of being a highly talented, well-respected politician with the penchant for bringing people together, resolving thorny social issues through compromise and standing for principle while retaining personal and party loyalties.

As a senator, Mr. Mondale frequently opposed military spending and foreign aid programmes which he felt could drain money from domestic needs. He initially supported U.S. military involvement in Vietnam but later changed his stand and supported all Senate efforts to limit fighting and military expenditures in Southeast Asia. Remaining silent about Vietnam for so long, Mr. Mondale said in 1972, was "the worst mistake of my entire career."

If there was a general criticism of Mr. Mondale during his Senate tenure, it was that he was too much of a conciliator—that his preference for co-operation over conflict led him to duck big issues.

But Mr. Mondale did not shy away from controversial positions when it came to civil rights issues. In 1968 he was the leading force behind passage of open housing legislation which prohibited discrimination in the sale and leasing of housing. He also became a leading advocate of busing for school desegregation, and he worked for proposals to provide migrant workers with unemployment benefits and legal services.

He won praise from consumer groups for his role in passing legislation requiring auto manufacturers to inform motorists of potentially hazardous defects in their cars.

In 1976, Mr. Mondale joined a crowded field of Democratic presidential hopefuls. After some strenuous campaigning and scoring very low in public opinion polls, he dropped out of the race.

However, he soon re-entered it, being selected by Jimmy Carter, the party's nominee, to be his vice presidential running mate. As such, Mr. Mondale was credited with a significant contribution to the election victory that put Carter in the White House, and Mr. Mondale himself in the vice-president's mansion.

Mr. Mondale's influence with Mr. Carter grew while he was on the job. The vice president fought successfully for a 40 per cent raise in federal aid to primary and secondary schools. He headed a youth employment task force. His strong ties to labour helped win union backing for a package he put together to save the Chrysler Automobile Corporation, which was having financial problems.

Mr. Mondale was given an unusual degree of responsibility for both domestic and foreign policy decisions during his time as vice president. That experience enables him now to assert his readiness to be president; however, it was with an administration that many regarded as an unpopular failure.

Still, Mr. Mondale's talks in 1978 with then-Israeli Prime Minister Begin and the then-Egyptian President Sadat are credited with playing an important role in paving the way for the Camp David summit talks.

While travelling in Jerusalem, for example, Mr. Mondale stated that some Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory would be necessary for a lasting peace—a position reflected in the final accord.

In Brazil, the former vice president met with government and opposition leaders and praised improvement there in "human rights."

In the Philippines, he called for "traditions which both our peoples cherish—freedom, individual liberty, human justice, democracy."

THE LITERARY CORNER

One got too close to the love-bird tree

Love-bird* Land. Dawn time. SOLO last of the romanticists approaches FORLORNIA, the holy home-tree of PANO, god of the love birds. Pauses. Starts to touch loosely dropping eaves. Pauses. Sees PANO and looks him in the eye. PANO stares back.

Long silence

PANO: (looking away) It's yoo! Again!

Silence

PANO: (disgusted) Ass. Go away.

Silence

PANO: (with emphasis) Big Ass.

SOLO: (almost interrupting) Someone told me this before.

PANO: (seemingly) And you keep on proving it.

SOLO: (defiantly) No, I was trying to prove quite the opposite this time.

PANO: (ironic) And!

SOLO: (apologetically) And... here I am.

PANO: (conclusively) Ass.

Silence

PANO: Remember the first time you came here? Shivering you were: head to foot trembling like a cut-off bloom...

Summer it was, I remember. And you were shivering like hell. DAMN YOU!

Pause

Don't you ever learn something?

SOLO: I ran away for years and years and years!

PANO: And?

SOLO: And then there it was. The pagan wild scream in the eyes. And the tears and the paining face.

Pause

You won't believe it. But there it was.

Pause

It would have been ASS not to see it.

Pause

And then the sinking... Four days. Shut in a room. No food. No sound. Just the sobbing.

Pause

You couldn't kill Someone, could you?

SOLO: But Someone could kill you?

PANO: Almost kill you.

PANO: Go away!

SOLO: Listen to me.

PANO: (resisting) Get the hell away. You make me feel sick.

SOLO: (insisting) Not before you listen to me.

PANO: (impatiently) DAMN YOU!

SOLO: And then the waiting. You wait and wait and wait. Every time colder and colder and colder until the ice starts stinging out... And you see it's your blood, ice-red. And you start crying for you. And you are gone.

PANO: (screaming) ENOUGH!

SOLO: (unchecked) You try to resist the bloody desire to let go. But the headache. The pain in the eyes. IT BURNS. You almost stop resisting. But there deep deep inside you something. Something won't let go. And then the waiting. The headache. The pain in the eyes...

PANO: (imploringly) Stop it. Will you? STOP IT.

SOLO: Not before I am finished.

Pause

The last time waiting. No. It was the one before the last. You couldn't imagine. The sweat. The tide in the bloody red cells. The burns. The ice. The sweat. And then the tide again and again.

Pause

And then every thing stops. Almost stops... You stop. You almost stop. But never let go. Never sleep in rest and peace and forever.

PANO: (sobbing) DAMN YOU. LET GO.

SOLO: (screaming) I CAN'T.

PANO: (overwhelmed) ASS. YOU'RE KILLING US.

Long Silence

* Love-bird, according to dictionary, is a small brightly coloured parrot said to pine away when it loses its mate.

— Isam Al Tal.

Randa Habib's Corner

Unity, the cooking way

AMONG THE resolutions of the first Arab conference for grain industry held last week here was one recommendation calling to standardise the size of the bread in the Arab World.

It makes you dream, don't you think so?

Yes, to imagine that in Jordan and Morocco, Bahrain and Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt we are going to eat bread of the same size at a centimetres precision, it's marvelous, isn't it? In any case, in my opinion, we should encourage such unionist initiatives, such as, one could opt for a unified size of trays, dishes, cups and bottles, we could even be more zealous and choose unified designs for all kitchen sets. One could also unify the size of food, why not? Hence we can decide that real Arabic kubbah should be six centimetres in length and four centimetres in diameter and have at least seven gable pinions to be with the stuffing.

Stuffed vine leaves should be 3.5 centimetres in length while a courgette should be 10 centimetres. A hummus plate should contain 81 chick-peas and a foul mudamass only 16. In a good tabbouleh one should count 113 grains of bourghoul for each five bunches of parsley and one bunch of mint leaves.

The size of gigot should also be decided but serious studies in this direction should be done before any decision is taken. There should also be available statistics on the size of lambs in the various Arab countries and the width of their chunks. One then will be able to reach a standard size of gigot to be adopted everywhere in the Arab World. Then we can start with sweets: Baklava, knafeh, kattayef and others... All to pass through a strict control and hence adopt standard measurements.

Are you laughing? I don't see why it should make you laugh, because I am really serious. Great achievements usually follow small ones and the unification of Arab food, could as well lead to other kinds of unification.

Napoleon's flagship reveals some of its hidden treasures

By Philip Shehadi

Reuter

ABOUKIR Bay, Egypt — Divers have started to recover some of the treasures from Napoleon Bonaparte's flagship L'Orient, a warship reputed to be carrying chests of plundered gold when it was sunk by the British Navy in 1798.

Since June, a French-funded diving team has been scouring the Mediterranean floor in this bay near Alexandria for relics from L'Orient, one of four French vessels sent to the bottom by Admiral Horatio Nelson's fleet in the "Battle of the Nile".

Legend says L'Orient, which had three bridges, 120 cannon and carried more than 1,000 men, was laden with bullion, silver and jewels "soaked" from the "theatrical" knights of Malta.

An initial search of the wreck and the seabed has uncovered relics ranging from a giant bronze and wood rudder to everyday 18th century items such as cups, coins, pots, pistols, swords, buttons, wine bottles, cutlery and China plates.

"It was a fabulous floating city... a miniature world of everything needed for daily life," expedition leader Jacques Duma, a French diver, told Reuters.

Other finds, most of them well-preserved by the silt on the seabed, include a flour mill, a compass, countless nails, spikes and bullets, and more than 100 bits of lead type in both Arabic and Latin characters.

Napoleon had seized what was believed to be the only Arabic press of the day from the Vatican and took it to Egypt to print propaganda leaflets aimed at his new subjects.

On an average day, the crew of the salvage ship, Bou Pasteur, find more than a dozen bits of type mixed with stones, coral and sil-

dge pumped from the seabed.

They also pick out silver coins bearing the profile of Louis XVI and fill buckets of seared bronze plating and splintered wood, eerie reminders of the explosion that sent L'Orient to the bottom.

But so far there has been no sight of the gold that Napoleon was believed to have kept aboard the ship to pay his men and finance his ambitious expedition to the East.

In July last year, shortly after the wreck of L'Orient was discovered, members of the salvage team said they were sceptical of retrieving gold from it.

They said it could not be ruled out that Napoleon had removed the gold before the Battle of the Nile, or that his men rescued it from the wreck after the fight.

"Napoleon, who brought his troops to Egypt on an ill-fated invasion a month earlier, was in Cairo when the British fleet entered the bay on August 1, 1798. But the French fleet commander, Admiral De Brueys, was on L'Orient."

By dawn the next day Nelson had sunk four French warships, captured six and pillaged three others that ran aground. Historians say the battle was a turning point, clinching British supremacy in the Mediterranean for many years.

Mr. Duma says his expedition is uncovering new evidence on how the battle was fought. "I expect to correct many misconceptions that have been passed on through the years," he adds.

Last summer, Mr. Duma and a French-Egyptian oval team used sonar equipment to locate three of the four sunken ships eight to 12 kilometres off the coast.

Salvage efforts are now focussed on L'Orient. The diving team will shift in time to the frigate Arthemis and the 74-gun Guerrier. The 36-gun Serieuse remains to be found.

Putting less money where your mouth is

Rotten teeth go untreated in developing nations because dental materials are too expensive. But these countries may be paying 100 times too much for such materials. Savings are needed, as "Third World" children now have more cavities than children in industrialised nations.

By Rob Stepney

LONDON — Tooth decay in the developing world is going untreated because imported dental materials cost too much. Yet poor countries may be paying 100 times more than they need to for these materials.

Rotten teeth do not normally make headlines as a "Third World" health problem. But as rates of tooth decay fall in the industrialised "North," they are rising steeply in the "South."

Tooth decay is no longer a disease of affluence. Children in the "Third World" now have more "cavities," or caries, than children in developed countries, according to the latest World Health Organisation figures. In the developing nations, an average child of 12 has more than four teeth decayed, filled or missing. In the industrialised countries, the 12-year-old will have three such teeth — or gaps where they used to be.

In many developing countries today the cost of a few fillings for one person, or of a rudimentary set of dentures, is more than the amount allotted to the complete medical care of that person for a year. The expense far outstrips any provision health authorities can realistically make for dental care.

Yet dental compounds are often made from relatively cheap and easy to prepare ingredients. The prospects for saving teeth would be far better if developing countries began to make their own fillings and fittings.

Producing the materials locally could in some cases reduce costs to 1 per cent of the price charged by "Northern" dental supply companies, argues Dr. Brian Causton, senior lecturer in dental materials

science at the London Hospital Medical College, U.K.

The greatest savings can be made out with metallic filling compounds, where there are high fixed prices for metals such as silver and tin, but with those based on chemicals called polymers.

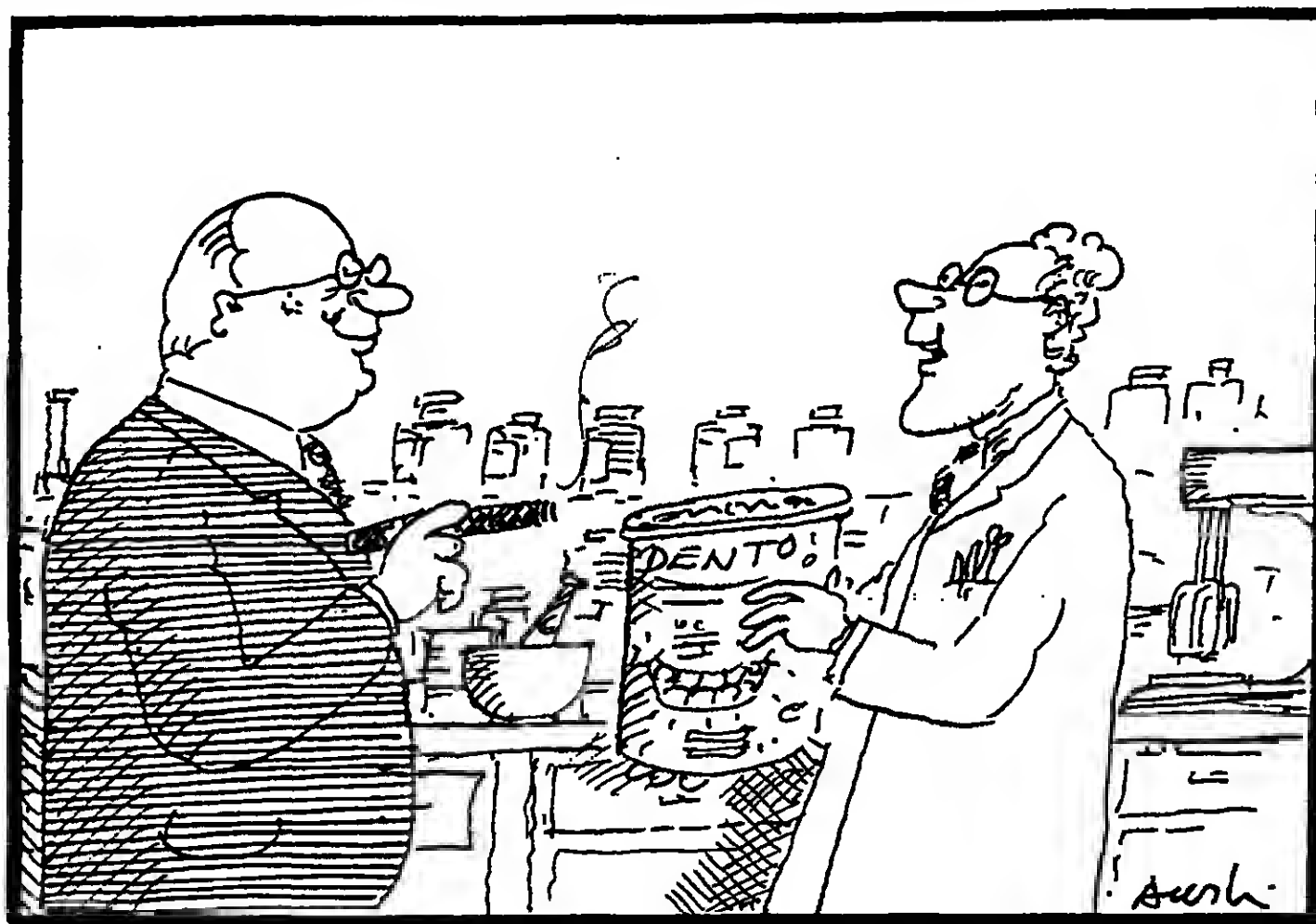
For instance, enough polymer composite to fill about 200 teeth costs \$65 in the "Third World" if imported, he estimates. But the same amount could be made locally, to the same standard and in a form better suited to local conditions, for 65 cents.

Tanzania's total budget for dental materials and equipment this year is about \$198,000. But Dr. Causton calculates that double that amount would be needed to cope with demand for one type of filling material alone, if the material were bought ready-made from dental suppliers. However, if the material were prepared in bulk from supplies bought in bulk from elsewhere, the cost would be only \$1,950, including charges for airfreight and delivery.

Conventionally, the material to make the fillings comes as two pastes, which set hard when mixed together. But this preparation is designed for Western dentists with reliable electricity supplies who keep the pastes in refrigerators. If not kept cool, the paste which contains the catalyst deteriorates.

The rural dentist in a developing country needs something with a longer, unrefrigerated shelf-life, something he can throw in the back of a vehicle and forget about until he next needs it. For this dentist, a system based on a liquid and a powder is more suitable.

"Any country that can mix bread dough can make their own. Provided adequate controls are



It's for filling teeth and extracting money from poor countries.

maintained, the quality of the final product need be no different from that of imported composite," said Dr. Causton.

There are similar savings to be made on dental cement, used to line cavities and fill the root of a tooth before a crown is attached. The simplest, but perfectly adequate, type is made from zinc oxide and oil of cloves.

Better quality zinc oxide than is used in Western-made dental cement can be bought in bulk for

\$2.60 per kilo. When oil of cloves, a "Third World" product, is shipped to Europe for refining, mixed with zinc oxide and then re-exported, the price of the final product inevitably escalates.

The manufacture of this form of dental cement is not subject to patents and makes use of well-tried technology. It could easily be done locally, at a cost of 32 cents for the same amount contained in a \$10.40 package of Western-made cement.

Dental moulds, made of plaster of Paris, are necessary for replacing teeth. But plaster of Paris can be made by adapting the gypsum products widely used in the building industry. The time the gypsum takes to set is reduced by grinding the powder more finely, and by the simple expedient of adding salt to the water when mixing.

As for the artificial teeth themselves, a wide variety of products can be made by importing in

bulk just three basic ingredients. These are then mixed in varying proportions to meet different needs, such as temporary repairs, permanent crowns and dentures themselves. Locally available pigments then colour the material appropriately.

"Third World" governments are going to have to save on the money they are pouring into rotten teeth. They are lucky such savings are so easy — Earthscan feature.

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IOC president calls for end of political boycotts

LOS ANGELES (R) — The President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Tuesday night called for a forceful declaration by world sports leaders that political interference with the Olympic Games must be ended.

While admitting that the IOC had no political power to solve the problem, Juan Antonio Samaranch, Spanish president of the Olympic governing body, said positive action was needed to protect athletes who were the victims of political boycotts at the Montreal, Moscow and Los Angeles Games.

He was speaking at the formal opening ceremony of the policy-making IOC session four days before the start of the 1984 games where the Soviet Union and 14 other countries are absentees.

Samaranch did not name those who "have found it impossible to send their athletes to the 1984 Olympic Games mainly for security reasons."

Noting that the 1976, 1980 and 1984 Olympics have been "tarnished by the absence of some members of the Olympic family... each one closely linked with purely political problems," he said the main victims were the athletes who have worked hard and confidently towards participation in the games.

"It is our responsibility as members of the International Olympic Committee, and of the International Federations, the Nat-

ional Olympic Committees and all other sports organisations, to struggle firmly to convince world leaders that to hold sport hostage for political purposes only serves to create new sources of conflict, for thus we lose irrevocably one of the greatest opportunities open to us to meet in a friendly manner and to seek mutual understanding," Samaranch said.

"In fact, it is not the future of sport and Olympism which is at stake. It is the future of mankind."

"For this reason, I take the liberty of calling upon all those responsible to try to understand the seriousness of the situation and facilitate our task while respecting our principles and the dignity of athletes," he said.

"Today's world can be roughly divided between two radically different political systems, each one having its own sports organisation. It would be totally unrealistic to try to impose one on the other." But he said the IOC had a responsibility to form a bridge between the two worlds and offer their athletes equal opportunities to compete under the Olympic flag.

Shriver defeats Maleeva

SYDNEY (R) — Tiddebolder Pam Shriver fought back from a set down to beat Bulgaria's best young prospect Manuela Maleeva 5-7, 6-4, 6-3 in the first round of the Australian Women's Indoor Tennis Championship here Wednesday.

Top seed Chris Evert Lloyd dispatched fellow American Anne White 6-3, 6-0, while world number three Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia accounted for Billie Jean King 6-2, 7-5 in other first round matches.

Maleeva, 17, quickly took the lead in the first set and pressed home the advantage when her American opponent lost her service while attempting to level the set 6-6.

Shriver quickly broke serve in the second set, held on to level the match, and clinched victory in a final set containing six breaks of service.

Maleeva, who took part in the Federation Cup women's team tournament in Sao Paulo last

week, said: "I had a 60-hour flight from Brazil and just ran out of energy and legs towards the end."

Madrikova's pinpoint sideline drives and accurate passing shots frequently caught King out of position and enabled her to break service twice to take the first set.

In the second set, Mandlikova led 4-1 before King staged a late rally, only to lose her serve, and the match, in the 12th game.

King said: "It was my second singles in a year and you just forget how to play and where to put the ball. My brain says do this and do that but nothing happens and if I were quicker I could do a lot more damage."

Lloyd was in sparkling form and produced superb ground strokes to which White had no answer.

World number two Lloyd said: "Last year I experimented with a new racket and lost to Hana Mandlikova and Pam Shriver. I hate to lose and this year will be a year of experiments."

Seeds ousted in Grand Prix tennis

WASHINGTON (R) — Brazil's Joao Soares beat ninth-seeded Italian Francesco Cancellotti and American Egan Adams defeated 10th-seeded Libor Pimek of Czechoslovakia in first round play Tuesday in the \$250,000 Grand Prix tennis tournament.

Soares beat Cancellotti 6-2, 7-6, (7-3) in a match in which the Ita-

lian committed many unforced errors. Adams, with a strong serve and steady baseline game, had little trouble defeating Pimek 6-1, 6-2.

In an evening match, American Terry Moore beat 15th-seeded Claudio Panatta of Italy 6-7 (6-8), 6-2, 6-4.

In other first round play, 13th-seeded Pablo Arraya of Peru easily defeated Jorge Arrese of Spain 6-0, 6-1.

California erupts in flamboyant welcome for Olympic flame

LOS ANGELES (R) — Souvenir salesman hawking plastic American flags are marching to rousing patriotic tunes as California erupts in flamboyant welcome for the Olympic torch for the 1984 Los Angeles Games.

Everyone is out on the highways of the golden state. The blind and the lame jostle with Hell's Angels and street gangs for the privilege of helping to carry the flame into the battleground of international athletic rivalry starting on Saturday.

Olympic fever is rampant in the San Fernando Valley and other sites around Hollywood. The torch is held aloft through almost frenzied crowds jamming the roads cutting across some of the world's most fertile country.

Blind runner Toni Mele, 14, was cheered on by thousands of spectators Tuesday as she carried the flame through Canoga Park, west of Los Angeles. She had picked up the torch from Alma Torres, whose wheelchair was specially fitted to carry the Olympic symbol.

Farmers and their wives left the alfalfa fields to greet the torch in a parade featuring police cars, drivers of brightly painted motor homes, souvenir hawkers, horseback riders, tattooed street fighters and members of California's gay community.

People sat on the top of hay

wagons and piles of farm produce as the great show went by. "We should be milking now but something like this doesn't come down the road very often," said dairy farmer Kurt Iseli.

With the Olympics run for the first time as a commercial venture, it doesn't come cheap to carry the torch for even a small section of its 9,000-mile (5,600-km) trip through 33 U.S. states.

The going rate is \$3,000 per kilometre, usually collected by local communities anxious to sponsor deserving neighbourhood candidates.

Dallas Bixler, who competed with honour for the U.S. gymnastics team at the 1932 Los Angeles Olympics, carried the torch through cyclists and horn-blowing police cars as the flame neared its destination.

Six-year-old Rondavid Anquino was there to raise the symbol aloft in north Hollywood.

"The USA is number one and don't you forget it," shouted one fan perched atop a camper wagon at the roadside.

Police declined to estimate the numbers thronging the boulevards and byways leading to Los Angeles, but tens of thousands were out and about.

Duke Ottinger, who owns a factory outside the township of Corona, stood amazed as the procession blasted by.

"I've seen more people on this corner than I've seen in the last 20 years," he said.

Ottinger, whose factory makes stuffed animals and 'automated' Christmas trees that snow on themselves, had some of his output on view on a flatbed truck.

"We wanted to contribute our share," he said, referring to giant stuffed pandas he put on show as souvenirs to mark Chio's loan of two pandas to Los Angeles for the games.

Independiente beats Gremio of Brazil

PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil (AP) — Independiente of Argentina beat Brazil's Gremio 1-0 Tuesday in the first leg of the finals of the Libertadores of America Cup soccer tournament.

Independiente's goal was scored by attacker Burruchaga at 24 minutes. Defending champions Gremio own faces a tough second leg in Buenos Aires on Friday. Independiente, six times South American Cup champion, has never lost on its home ground in this competition.

Both teams started without their regular center forwards.

Gremio's Caio and Percudani of Independiente. Attention was focused on the duel between Renato, Gremio's star forward, and Carlos Erique, the Argentine national team's midfield player.

Tuesday night, Carlos Enrique dominated the normally free-scoring Gremio attacker, effectively shutting him out of the game. The Argentine midfielder was outstanding, feeding his forwards with accurate passes.

Although Gremio attacked from the start, it was Independiente which got a firm grip on the game.

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FIRST RACE - 3.00 p.m. For beginner horses Distance 1400 metres

| Owner | Horse | Trainer | Jockey | Weight |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------|----------|--------|
| 1. Saleh G. El Fayez | Rima | Owner | | 52.5 |
| 2. Saleh G. El Fayez | Amal | Owner | Moustafa | 52.5 |
| 3. Awad H.A. El Zaben | Hamdanih | Owner | | 52.5 |
| 4. Dhary B. El Ghalet | El Farah | Owner | | 52.5 |
| 5. Ziad A. Nafie | Shahrazad | Owner | | 52.5 |
| 6. Zaid Jabir | Hilin | Owner | | 52.5 |
| 7. Talab A. El Kadir | D. El Mshakar | Owner | Thamin | 48 |

SECOND RACE - 3.30 p.m. For beginner horses Distance 1400 metres

| Owner | Horse | Trainer | Jockey | Weight |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|----------|--------|
| 1. Mamdouh El Adwan | Mhriz | Owner | Saad | 54 |
| 2. Fahad Sakr | Sinjar | Owner | Ibrahim | 54 |
| 3. Faisal A. El Fayez | A. Madaba | Owner | George | 52.5 |
| 4. Mousa K. El Fayez | Sopud | Owner | | 52.5 |
| 5. A. El Sattar Matar | Shahieh | Owner | Fawaz | 52.5 |
| 6. Mohammed Naly | Zahrah | Owner | | 52.5 |
| 7. Shihay El Jamaray | M. Usamah | Owner | Dalallah | 48 |

THIRD RACE - 4.00 p.m. For beginner horses Distance 1000 metres

| Owner | Horse | Trainer | Jockey | Weight |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------|----------|--------|
| 1. Nimer El Hmoud | Rabadan | Owner | Ibrahim | 54 |
| 2. Mamdouh El Hadid | Lazaz | Owner | Dalallah | 54 |
| 3. Bahjat Fanous | Holwan | Owner | | 49.5 |
| 4. Bahjat Fanous | Ghazal | Owner | Fawaz | 48 |
| 5. Bahjat Fanous | Almazah | Owner | Moustafa | 46.5 |
| 6. Faisal Awad El Fayez | K. El Moulouk | Owner | Mousa | 48 |
| 7. Ghalib Haddadin | Dalal | Owner | George | 46.5 |

FOURTH RACE - 4.30 p.m. For Second and Third Class horses Distance 1000 metres

| Owner | Horse | Trainer | Jockey | Weight |
|----------------------|-------------|---------|----------|--------|
| 1. Ghalib Haddadin | D. El Aswad | Owner | George | 56 |
| 2. Ghalib Haddadin | Rabie | Owner | Ibrahim | 53 |
| 3. A. Elatt El Hadid | Wisan | Owner | Dalallah | 47 |
| 4. A. Elatt El Hadid | S. El Windh | Owner | | 47 |
| 5. Samy Haddadin | B. El Ragh | Owner | Saad | 53 |
| 6. Samy Haddadin | Talal Ghazy | Owner | Moustafa | 47 |

FIFTH RACE 5.00 p.m. H.R.H. CROWN PRINCE HASSAN BIN TALAL'S CUP For Third class horses Distance 1000 metres

| Owner | Horse | Trainer | Jockey | Weight |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1. Samy Haddadin | Wadhah | Owner | Saad | 57 |
| 2. Bahjat Fanous | Apollu | Owner | | 57 |
| 3. Bahjat Fanous | Anbar | Owner | | 48.5 |
| 4. H.H. Late Sharif Naser Stables | El Hmaky | Ibrahim | Fawaz | 53 |

| Owner | Horse | Trainer | Jockey | Weight |
|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|--------|
| 5. Samy Yacoub | Sharar | Adnan Ibrahim | Moustafa Ibrahim | 53 |
| 6. H.R.H. Princess Badia El Hassan | El Badia's | | | 51.5 |
| 7. Ghalib Haddadin | Nafieh | Owner | | 51.5 |
| 8. Ghalib Haddadin | Raddad | Owner | George | 47 |
| 9. Nihal B. El Hadid | Hadia | Owner | Mousa | 51.5 |
| 10. A. Elatt El Hadid | Tarad | Owner | Dalallah | 47 |
| 11. A. Elatt El Hadid | H. El Salam | Owner | | 45.5 |

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Amman Civil Court of First Instance

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2- United Bank Ltd., Karachi, Pakistan

You should come to the Amman Civil Court of First Instance on Saturday July 28, 1984, at 9 a.m. to inspect the case which is being filed against you from the Plaintiff, Poly Trade International Company.

If you do not attend or send an advocate to represent you, then the judgment will be considered as if you are present.

Cinema CONCORD Tel: 44092-44280

THE FRENCH LIEUTENANT'S WOMAN

(Colour)

Performances: 3-6 - 8:30

Cinema AL HUSSEIN Tel: 22117

BLOOD BATH (Colour)

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema RAINBOW Tel: 25155

OPENING VERY SOON

Cinema ZAHARAN Tel: 23171

TRIP TO MILANO (Colour) "Italian Film"

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema OPERA Tel: 675573

OPENING VERY SOON

Abdali, behind ALIA office

Cinema PALESTINE Tel: 22117

1- DISCO DANCER "Indian Film"

2- COME AND GET IT (Colour)

Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema RAGHADAN Tel: 22198

WANTED "Indian Film" (Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

IBM closes pricing umbrella

BOSTON (R) — Life has become a lot tougher for whiz-kid entrepreneurs of the computer world as International Business Machines (IBM) has consolidated its dominant position with aggressive marketing tactics.

For many years, IBM operated a "pricing umbrella" under which rivals charging less for similar products could survive.

But five years ago, the world's largest computer firm changed its ways with a pricing onslaught that is still going on and has made life difficult if not impossible for competitors.

IBM dramatically demonstrated its tactics recently by chopping its personal-computer prices by up to 23 per cent.

And at the other end of the computer market, some analysts say only the Japanese will now be able to pose a major challenge to IBM's grip on sales of the big mainframe computers.

"IBM has turned its umbrella into a bayonet" and competitors have been red ink, said Mr. Stephen McClellan, computer industry analyst for the New York investment firm, Salomon Brothers, and author of "The Coming Shakeout in the Computer Industry."

Trilogy's announcement last month that it was abandoning efforts to design an IBM-compatible mainframe computer added a chill to already gloomy assessments of the ability of smaller companies to compete with IBM.

Mr. Gene Amdahl, a former computer designer for IBM, created Trilogy with the aim of building a very fast computer that could take on IBM's biggest systems.

Trilogy attracted hundreds of millions of dollars in venture capital and went public last November. But by January the company acknowledged things were going wrong.

It was having trouble with its plan to pack about 100 of the fingernail-sized circuits used to power a computer on to one chip. After putting back its launch date from 1985 to 1987, the company eventually abandoned the project.

Mr. Amdahl created the Plug-Compatible Market (PCM) in the

1970s and captured 14 per cent of IBM-type mainframe sales by marketing cheaper machines through his Amdahl Corporation.

However, the firm was one of the victims of IBM's change of tactics in 1979. Earnings fell from \$45 million in 1978 to \$7 million in 1982 and returned to their old levels only when half the firm was sold to Fujitsu of Japan.

Trilogy's troubles followed in the footsteps of Storage Technology Corporation, which abandoned its own 2 1/2-year effort to build a plug-compatible mainframe earlier this year, writing off \$22.2 million as a result.

Both companies staggered in a race against time. They had to get their machines on the market before IBM launched its own new generation of mainframe computers, codenamed Sierra, which are expected to be shipped next year.

As a result, Mr. Kenneth McPherson, director of marketing analysis for the International Data Corporation, predicted: "It's going to be increasingly difficult for new companies to raise capital for the PCM market."

Some industry observers believe the only companies that will be able to compete head-to-head with IBM in the \$4 billion a year U.S. market will be equally huge Japanese companies like Fujitsu and Hitachi.

Agreements between IBM and these two Japanese companies are currently being examined in an anti-trust investigation by the U.S. Justice Department.

However, the department says the probe is much narrower than an anti-trust suit against IBM which was dropped in 1982 after dragging on for 13 years.

IBM's pricing and rental policies were a central focus of the complex lawsuit. But everything the company does has always been closely followed by the rest of the computer industry because of its overwhelming market domination.

Although IBM was not the first company to offer a commercial computer — that honour goes to Remington Rand and its Univac I — it has been the market leader

since 1956.

By 1967, IBM controlled 60 per cent of the world market. Its share later dropped to about 36 per cent, but still remains larger than its 13 main U.S. competitors combined and IBM is the most profitable U.S. company.

For more than 20 years IBM cashed in on its reputation for quality and its market position by setting profit margins of between 24 and 28 per cent, unusually high for such a big firm.

The company also encouraged customers to rent rather than buy its equipment, a policy that provided revenues steadily over the five or six years it took to introduce a new machine.

IBM ran into problems during the 1970s when it started losing sales to new companies whose small size and styles allowed them to develop and market new products quickly.

The 1970s was one of IBM's poorest decades. Profit margins fell to 21.5 per cent by 1981 and annual revenue growth slid from 29 per cent in 1968 to eight per cent in 1979.

The firm came back with a bang, however, in January 1979 with the introduction of the 4300 computer family, which was priced significantly lower than anything else on the market.

Selling for \$70,000, it replaced a computer costing \$500,000 and sold better than even the company expected.

IBM also stopped encouraging rentals. With a shrinking rental base, it no longer worried about coming out with new computers that would outdate leased machines still producing revenues, and product cycles have been shortening ever since.

Mr. McClellan's book quotes Honeywell chairman Mr. Edson Spencer as saying: "It's a much tougher business today to make money than in the '60s and '70s with a protective, conservative IBM."

And with the computer giant turning its attention to the plug-compatible personal computer market, more companies could find themselves the next victims of the umbrella-turned-bayonet.

B.L. puts \$393m price tag on Jaguar division

LONDON (R) — The increasingly successful Jaguar division of Britain's state-run motor company British Leyland (B.L.) got a £297 million (\$393 million) price tag Wednesday in preparation for its sale to the public on Aug. 3.

B.L. said it was offering 180 million Jaguar shares at 165 pence each in a flotation on the London stock exchange. It earmarked 2.1 million for staff.

Jaguar, a favourite with the world's fast car set, slipped to the brink of bankruptcy in the late 1970s when poor workmanship and late deliveries hit sales.

However, it has clawed its way back into the world luxury car market and has helped to push B.L. back on the road to profitability.

Britain's Conservative government, which owns 99.7 per

cent of Jaguar, ordered the sale as part of its pledge to cut the role of the state in British industry.

Last month it scooped speculation of a foreign takeover, in the short-term at least, by announcing that it would hold on to a special voting share until the end of 1990.

But critics say that without its most profitable division, loss-making B.L. could become a further burden on the taxpayer.

Parliament's influential trade and industry committee, which includes some Conservatives, said that even with Jaguar profits B.L. still had some way to go to break even.

Last year, B.L. made a pre-tax loss of just over £67 million (\$89 million), though it made its first operating profit since 1978 largely thanks to Jaguar.

Jaguar, which reported an inc-

rease of one third in overseas sales, particularly in the United States, made a profit of £55 million (\$73 million) in 1983.

In the first six months of 1984, it made pre-tax profits of about £41 million (\$54 million), up from £25 million (\$33 million) in the previous six months.

Dealers said the price tag was lower than the £330 million (\$439 million) once mooted, reflecting a current slump in share prices.

The government is also anxious to notch up a successful sell-off ahead of the mammoth float of Britain's state telecommunications giant, British Telecom, later this year.

The sale last month of Enterprise Oil, a new company grouping the former North Sea oil interests of the state-owned Gas Board, flopped with many shares not being taken up.

British banks' profits myth is exposed

By David Lascelles

LONDON — British banks — long considered to be among the very strongest and most profitable in the world — are steadily losing any claim they might have had to being special.

If all had gone well last year, Barclays, Britain's biggest, would have made profits of over £1 billion (\$1.38 billion), the most ever earned in a single year by any U.K. bank — and probably any in the world. But as Sir Timothy Bevan, the chairman, told his shareholders recently, the need to make hefty provisions against shaky loans at home and abroad cut the figure to £557 million.

Loan provisions apart, the March budget has made some big holes in bank's balance sheets by forcing them to set aside hundreds of millions of pounds to pay tax on their leasing business. This has caused two of the big four — Barclays and Nat West — to lose their prized Triple A credit standing with Wall Street's rating agencies.

More recently, it has become clear that the other two, Midland and Lloyds, are proportionately just as heavily exposed to Latin America as the largest U.S. banks. This has destroyed comfortable notions that the world debt crisis somehow does not concern U.K. banks.

Midland Bank's heavy losses at its California subsidiary, Crocker National, have also shown that British banks are just as capable of making mistakes as anybody else.

All this has caused a sharp reassessment by those who observe and invest in the U.K. banking industry. Reflecting the new worries, U.K. bank shares have fallen more than the market as a whole in the last three months.

None of this means that Britain's clearing banks are heading for trouble. Even with a double A rather than a triple A credit rating, they are among some of the world's biggest and best-regarded institutions.

"It is now a myth to suppose that British banks are specially profitable," said Mr. Robin Monro-Davis whose firm, IBCA, rates banks in most of the leading industrialised countries.

The British banks' reduced standing is particularly evident when they are compared with U.S. banks, which have traditionally had a less copper-bottomed reputation because of fierce competition, over-regulation, and lately, their troublingly large exposure to the Third World debt crisis.

The comparison can be made quite easily now because three of the U.K. clearing banks, Barclays, Nat West and Midland, have floated bonds on Wall Street and file annual reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington.

These not only contain much more information than the banks' reports in the U.K., they also restate the banks' finances according to U.S. accounting principles, which are more rigorous than British ones.

Capital ratios are particularly revealing. They are the key measures of banks' strength which show how big a cushion they have against loss. Here, the British banks come out surprisingly badly.

Not only are their ratios weaker than the top five American banks: They are also deteriorating while the U.S. banks are improving.

However, capital can be deflated in all sorts of ways. Some tables with broader definitions of capital show the U.K. banks doing better than the U.S. But one thing is evident: as Mr. Bryan Crossley, the banking analyst at Wood, MacKenzie, stockbrokers, says in his latest report: "Overall, it is clear, by U.S. standards, the major U.K. banks are not as strongly capitalised as their leading American rivals."

The main reason for their poor showing is precisely the point addressed by the budget: British

banks were not setting aside enough money to cover their leasing tax liabilities.

Now, however, that the leasing tax shelter is being removed in the wake of the recent budget, they face a huge tax bill.

In the U.S., that liability has to be provided for in full. So although the Chancellor of the Exchequer's measure was a blow to the clearing banks, it shows there was something artificial about their profits, and forces them to be more realistic about the taxes they have to pay.

The U.K. bank's weakened capital position as a result of the budget has put the Bank of England in a quandary. Officially it claims that the banks in its charge "are able to sustain their capital resources at adequate levels," but "adequate" may have to be defined a little more flexibly for a while.

Given the proliferation of bad debts in the wake of the U.K. recession and the problem of Less Developed Countries (LDCs), the bank said in its annual report this month that "further improvement is desirable" in bank capital ratios.

In one respect, however, British banks are in a stronger position than their U.S. counterparts: They have made bigger provisions against their bad debts. The big four set aside £1.3 billion last year, a good part of which was earmarked for problem loans to the Third World.

U.S. banks, on the other hand, have set aside very little against their LDC exposure, particularly to big debtors like Brazil and Argentina, arguing that the risk of outright loss is very small.

Unlike the Bank of England, U.S. bank regulators have been wary of pressing banks to make big provisions for bad debt, taking the line that loans to LDCs are all right as long as the countries involved are trying to resolve their problems with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Financial Times news features.

Bonn approves major new credit to E. Germany

BONN (R) — The West German government Wednesday approved a major new 950 million mark (\$330 million) bank credit to East Germany, a finance ministry spokesman said.

The announcement is expected to be followed by an easing by East Germany of restrictions on travel between the two states and to clear the way for a historic visit to West Germany by East German leader Mr. Erich Honecker in September.

The spokesman said the centre-right cabinet agreed to underwrite the new loan on the same terms as a similar one-billion-mark (\$350 million) "credit for human rights" deal in July 1983.

Wednesday's cabinet decision confirmed ties were blossoming between the two Germanies despite the general chill in overall East-West relations and Soviet Bloc charges of militarist expansionism against West Germany.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government has said talks are also progressing with East Berlin on easing human contacts and on Mr. Honecker's visit, which would be the first by an East German leader.

Political sources said the outcome of the talks might not be made public immediately because of East German sensitivities concerning a direct link with the loan.

The newspaper Die Welt quoted authoritative sources as saying that in return for the loan, East German citizens would be allowed to visit friends in the West for the first time.

So far East Germans have been permitted only to visit immediate

relatives on urgent family matters. Die Welt said other concessions included longer visits to the West and a 10-mark (\$3.4) cut for pensioners in the minimum 25 marks (\$8.7) of hard currency which adult Western visitors have to exchange for each day's stay in East Germany.

After the 1983 loan, East Germany may begin dismantling lethal automatic scatter guns along its heavily-fortified western border and allowed an unprecedented 31,000 citizens to emigrate in the first six months of this year.

Informed sources said the new loan was raised by a consortium of commercial banks led by West Germany's biggest, Deutsche Bank.

They said that as with last year's credit, there were no strings attached that would commit East Germany to use the money to buy West German goods.

The loan will be transferred in two equal instalments and is repayable over five years at an interest rate of one point more than that charged between London banks, now 6.5 per cent.

Banking sources said East Germany's credit rating had improved considerably over the past two years and that unlike Poland it had been able to meet repayments on existing debt.

The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) in Basle has put East Germany's outstanding net debt at \$7.2 billion.

U.S. consumer prices rise slightly in June

WASHINGTON (R) — Inflation stayed well under control as U.S. consumer prices rose by a modest 0.2 per cent last month, the government said Tuesday, while a sharp fall in orders for heavy goods helped to ease fears that the economy is growing too fast.

The rise in prices was the same as in May, with lower prices for petrol and used cars largely responsible for restraining the consumer price index, the most closely followed inflation gauge.

The White House issued a statement saying the small price rise showed "the economy is growing on a solid foundation and today's inflation rate is the cornerstone."

Last month's increase, which pushed prices 4.2 per cent higher than they were in June 1983, represented a two per cent compounded annual rate. By contrast, prices in each of the past two years advanced by just under four per cent.

Inflation for the first half of this

A separate report from the Commerce Department meanwhile provided some evidence that the rapid growth the economy has displayed in the first six months of the year may be abating.

The report said new orders for durable goods dropped 3.2 per cent in June following a rise of four per cent in May.

Bookings for these goods, which are generally expensive items such as machinery and equipment, are closely watched by economists who believe they reflect key developments in the industrial sector.

Orders for durables now have fallen in two of the past three months and have returned to the January level.

U.S. bank regulators seek new managers for Continental Illinois

WASHINGTON (R) — A three-year \$4.5 billion rescue package for the ailing Continental Illinois is being held up while bank regulators search for a new chairman, banking sources said Tuesday.

The package was originally due to be unveiled Tuesday but uncertainty over who would replace chairman Mr. David Taylor and President Edward Bottum stalled

the announcement. "Management's fluid element now," one source familiar with the negotiations said.

The sources said that apart from this, the deal is final and an announcement could come at any time.

Under the rescue package, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) would pump \$1 billion of capital into the bank

from a fund it uses to insure depositors throughout the American banking system.

In return, an issue of non-voting shares will give the FDIC an 80-per-cent stake in the bank.

Once the bank is restored to financial health, the FDIC will sell the shares to the public, merger partners or big investors. The shares would then carry voting rights.

While the FDIC can veto or remove top management, it cannot legally hold voting stock in any bank it has rescued.

The sources said the FDIC would pump Continental \$2 billion for troubled loans with a book value of \$3 billion.

THE BETTER HALF By Harris

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"Did you ever get the feeling that our bills reproduce themselves while we're asleep?"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BIBAR

DAMEF

DOSPYR

PREDIM

WHAT THE PET STORE OWNER SAID BUSINESS WAS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "O O O O THE O O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MINCE FAUNA EXHORT PROFIT
Answer: What the star pitcher turned boxer ended up as—A "NO-HITTER"

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares closed firmer after a quiet and dull session, lifted by the prospect of an easing of pressure on U.S. interest rates following U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker's testimony before Congress, dealers said.

At 1530 hours the F.T.S.E. 100 index had all but reversed its opening fall to show a 4.7 gain to 994.3. Bowater ended 10p higher at 156, Glaxo recovered a 10p fall at 840, Plessey rose 6p to 194 while ICI was off a net 2p at 540 after 536.

Government bonds ended as much as 1/2 point up on Mr. Volcker's testimony. Dealers said official supplies of the 10 1/4 per cent exchequer 1995 taplet were exhausted at £86 1/2.

Oils mostly joined the market's rally having been depressed for much of the session by weak spot oil prices, dealers said. B.P. returned to 435 after 426, British recovered to 215 after 211 while Shell closed 5p lower at 565.

Banks were generally 5p firmer with Midland up that amount at 327, ahead of second quarter figures Thursday. Insurances recovered from early weakness to show gains of up to 10p including Royal at 453. Golds ended higher in line with bullion, while North Americans and Hong Kong stocks were mixed.

Dealers noted the government broker supplied some of the 9 1/2 per cent treasury 1988 taplet at £88-11/16 in late trade.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| One sterling | 1.3242/52 | U.S. dollars |
| One U.S. dollar | 1.3187/90 | Canadian dollars |
| | 2.8665/75 | West German marks |
| | 3.2365/75 | Dutch guilders |
| | 2.4410/20 | Swiss francs |
| | 57.93/96 | Belgian francs |
| | 8.7975/8025 | French francs |
| | 1760.00/1761.00 | Italian lire |
| | 246.02/12 | Japanese yen |
| | 8.3250/3300 | Swedish crowns |
| | 8.2725/2775 | Norwegian crowns |
| | 10.4700/4750 | Danish crowns |
| One ounce of gold | 339.50/340.50 | U.S. dollars |

Horoscope and crosswords not received

Reagan attacks Mondale's foreign, economic policies

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has launched his first re-election offensive against Walter Mondale, charging that his challenger's policies would set back economic recovery at home and deliver Central America to the Communists.

Mr. Reagan, at his first press conference on Tuesday night since Mr. Mondale was nominated as the Democratic presidential challenger last week, attacked the Democrats from the moment he arrived in front of the television cameras in the White House East Room.

The president opened with a statement challenging the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives to prove their proclaimed election-year "new realism" by approving his legislative proposals, then went on to lash out at Mr. Mondale personally.

There were flashes of good humour in vintage Reagan style, but overall his performance indicated that he intended to carry out a hard-hitting campaign to try to win a second four-year term in the White House.

The president rejected Mr. Mondale's claims that either he or Mr. Reagan would have to raise taxes next year to reduce soaring government deficits and that Mr. Reagan was "trigger happy" in foreign policy.

"I am not trigger happy. I am going to do everything I can ... to strive for peace," he said.

He flatly denied the charge that he had a "secret plan" to raise taxes, saying: "I have no plans for a tax increase."

Mr. Reagan in 1981 forced through a 25 per cent tax cut over three years.

"He (Mondale) believes in tax increases. I believe that whenever possible we should reduce the tax burden," he said.

On Central America, Mr. Reagan said Mr. Mondale and other Democrats did not understand the Communist threat in the region or were ignoring it.

Mr. Mondale said in his acceptance speech last week that he would end U.S. covert aid to rebels fighting Nicaragua's left-wing Sandinist government within 100 days of taking office.

Mr. Reagan backed away from what seemed to be a suggestion last week that Democrats, in choosing Geraldine Ferraro as Mr. Mondale's vice-presidential running mate and the first woman on a major-party ticket, were guilty of tokenism and symbolism.

Mr. Reagan, who had mentioned Mrs. Ferraro and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in the same speech, said Tuesday night he had not been

referring to Ms. Ferraro. He said he meant that Mrs. Thatcher had been chosen as Conservative party leader on merit and not for tokenism.

"I think this (choice of Ferraro) is just another step forward in the recognition of the new place of women that has been long overdue," he said.

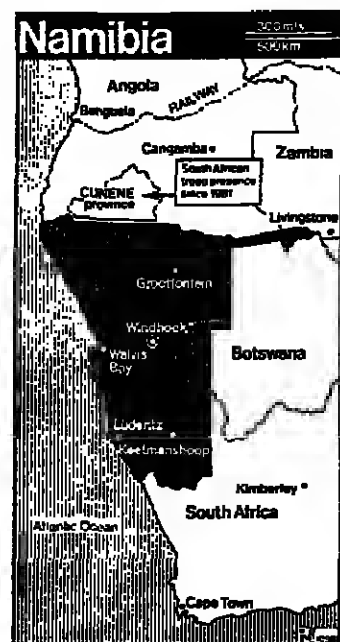
Mr. Reagan broke no new ground in foreign policy. He repeated earlier administration statements that he was studying the Warsaw government's amnesty on political prisoners to determine if he should remove U.S. economic sanctions against Poland.

Mr. Mondale, who is on a fishing holiday in Minnesota, later issued a statement accusing Mr. Reagan of telling "a fish story" by denying that he had a secret plan to increase taxes if re-elected.

"Tonight I look a break from fishing to listen to Mr. Reagan," Mr. Mondale said. "I've been hearing fish stories all week, but tonight Mr. Reagan told a big one."

He said that no tax increases would be necessary but then proceeded to open the door for unfair taxes after the election. He hinted that he would cut Medicare, veteran's benefits and other programmes for average Americans but then refused to get specific before the election.

Mr. Mondale has said Mr. Reagan is "planning a December surprise if re-elected, unfair budget cuts and a tax increase that will sock the middle class."



S. Africa, SWAPO discuss ceasefire

PRETORIA (R) — South African officials and representatives of the SWAPO guerrilla group met Wednesday to discuss a ceasefire in Namibia (South West Africa), the South African government said.

The Department of Foreign Affairs said in a statement: "The talks will explore the possibility of bringing about a cessation of violent and armed activity in South West Africa."

Wednesday's talks were held on the Cape Verde Islands, off the west coast of Africa. South Africa, which will be represented by Namibia's Administrator-General, Willie Van Niekerk, did not immediately release further details.

South Africa rules Namibia despite calls by the United Nations for the territory's independence. Pretoria's forces have been fighting a prolonged war against SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organisation).

Remore Cape Verde has been used before as a venue for talks between South Africa and Angola.

U.S. refinery explosion kills 14

ROMEOLVILLE, Illinois (AP) — Leaking gas caused by a mechanical failure may have sparked two thundering explosions and a fire at a Union Oil Co. refinery that killed at least 14 people and injured 23, authorities said Tuesday.

A 14th body was found Tuesday afternoon, and a search for two other missing workers continued in a steady drizzle amid smoldering debris by Federal Safety Investigators working with refinery crews. All but two of the dead were Union Oil employees, officials said.

Two of the injured were in critical condition with burns over at least 70 per cent of their bodies.

The Monday night blast, which was felt up to 56 kilometres away, flattened buildings at the plant and toppled 17 metres utility tower 3.2 kilometres away — cutting power temporarily to 10,000 residents.

Company officials initially said damage would exceed \$10 million but later said they could not estimate the cost. The facility, Union's largest gasoline refinery, was shut down.

"I have never seen such devastation," said Will County Coroner Robert Tezak, who was trying to identify victims through dental charts.

Barry Lane, a spokesman for

UNOCAL, the Los Angeles-based holding company that owns Union Oil Co., said 14 of the 16 people dead or missing were union Oil Co. employees. The two others were believed to be security guards working for a company under contract to union.

Officials believe "a mechanical failure" may have resulted in gas "escaping and then igniting," Mr. Lane said.

He said they had determined there were at least two separate explosions, with the second, more powerful one taking place in an alkylation unit — where gas is processed into high-octane natural gas.

869 Poles released under amnesty

WARSAW (R) — More than 800 people have been released so far under a large-scale amnesty declared in honour of the 40th anniversary of Communism in Poland.

The official PAP news agency reported late Tuesday night that a total of 869 people had been released from prisons and investigative jails, including 134 women and 126 juveniles.

Earlier Tuesday PAP's English language service had reported that "More than 1,800 people ... were released from prisons throughout Poland by this afternoon."

The discrepancy appeared to have resulted from a mis-translation of the original Polish, which explained that the remaining offenders had had their sentences reduced or penal proceedings halted.

Among those who have benefited from the amnesty were 52 political prisoners, including Andrzej Gwiazda, the militant second in command of the now outlawed Solidarity Movement, who was greeted by friends as he left Warsaw's Rakowiecka Prison.

Solidarity Leader Lech Walesa and four other opposition figures thanked the emerging political detainees for their sacrifice and "dignified attitude in the face of reprisals."

"The restoration of ... trade union pluralism and civil rights is indispensable in extricating our country from its political and economic crisis," they said in a statement released to Western journalists.

Although the 35,000 offenders eligible for the amnesty account for about 40 per cent of all Poles behind bars, Polish officials appeared confident the move would not trigger a major crime wave.

They stressed that only people serving sentences of no more than two years for relatively minor offences were being released and repeat offenders were excluded.

Asked whether the amnesty would bring social accord to Poland, Mr. Gwiazda told journalists an agreement required talks which were impossible if one side was gagged.

Other senior Solidarity leaders and advisers were still in custody when Mr. Gwiazda left Rakowiecka Tuesday but their release is expected some time this week.

Protest paralyses Sri Lankan district

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka's troubled northern district of Jaffna was virtually paralysed Wednesday at the start of a non-violent demonstration called by Tamil political parties, official sources said.

The two-day demonstration — called a *haral* — marks the first anniversary of riots which erupted a year ago after tension between the island's minority Tamils and majority Sinhalese. Nearly 400 people, mostly Tamils, were killed in the violence.

Official sources in Jaffna told

Reuters Wednesday that streets were deserted, shops closed, children did not go to school and attendance in government offices was poor.

The Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), which seeks a separate state for Tamils, has called on the minority community to mourn this week for those who died in last year's violence.

A fast held by TULF leaders in Jaffna Tuesday was called off two hours ahead of schedule because militant youths attempted to disrupt it, party sources said.

The youths attempted to force food on those who were fasting and accused TULF leaders of living in luxury in south India while Tamils suffered in Sri Lanka, they said.

Shortly before the fast began, three bombs exploded near a Hindu temple in the Jaffna district but police said no one was hurt.

The explosion came only hours after President Junius Jayewardene proposed the creation of a second legislative chamber in an effort to solve Sri Lanka's ethnic problems.

Bush says Texas will vote for Reagan

TYLER, Texas (AP) — Republican Vice President George Bush, in his campaign debut against Democratic Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro, said Tuesday the challengers "come from the most liberal spectrum of the party" and suggested that Texas voters would be more comfortable with President Ronald Reagan in the November election.

Mr. Bush, a former congressman from the southwest state, flew to Tyler for a campaign

rally before heading later in the day to Wichita Falls, Abilene and Waco in a warm-up for a joint appearance Wednesday with Reagan in Austin, the Texas capital.

It is Mr. Bush's first outing since Mondale and Ms. Ferraro were formally installed on the Democratic presidential ticket last week.

Mr. Reagan and Bush are expected to be renominated without

opposition at the Republican convention next month.

Mr. Bush avoided singling out Ms. Ferraro for criticism but aimed his fire at Mr. Mondale, whom he said is trying to sever his ties with the former President Jimmy Carter's administration.

Mr. Mondale was Mr. Carter's vice president.

However, Mr. Bush said "a leopard cannot change its spots. Most of them come from the most liberal spectrum of the party."

Guadeloupe explosions kill 4 suspected bombers

PARIS (R) — Four people were killed by two car bombs in France's Caribbean island of Guadeloupe early Wednesday, an Interior Ministry official said in Paris.

Investigators suspected the victims were bombers killed when explosive devices they were transporting went off prematurely, she said.

One of the dead had been identified as an architect known to belong to the separatist movement in Guadeloupe. The others had been blown apart, making identification difficult.

The first bomb went off in a

small street in Pointe-a-Pitre and the second in a supermarket car park in Basse Terre.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility. But the official said it was likely the bombs were the work of the Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC), a banned separatist group that has been waging a campaign of urban violence in Guadeloupe, Martinique and French Guiana.

Another bomb of about one kilo exploded about four hours later outside a shop in Morne-a-l'Eau, north of Pointe-a-Pitre, causing damage but no injuries.

'Soviets press ahead with new carrier'

LONDON (AP) — The Soviets, pressing to build up their global naval power, have speeded up construction of their first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and plan to base new Sukhoi SU-27 all-weather fighters on it, Jane's Defence Weekly reported Tuesday.

The magazine, produced by the Jane's Publishing Co. that issues authoritative military yearbooks, said the carrier will now have a 75,000-ton displacement, higher than earlier intelligence estimates.

That would make the Soviet vessel about the same size as the USS Enterprise, biggest of the U.S. Navy's carriers.

Jane's said Western intelligence reports indicate that the carrier is now two-thirds built at the Black Sea Nikolaev Yard. It should become operational by the early 1990s.

The keel was laid down early last year and the carrier, Jane's

said, is expected to begin sea trials in early 1988.

Intelligence estimates, reported by Jane's and other sources, believe that Soviet naval commanders are building a U.S.-style navy with a number of carrier-led task forces.

Quoting unidentified intelligence sources, the weekly said the Soviet carrier is expected to be named "Kremlin."

Recent Western intelligence reports have said that the carrier is expected to be the first of eight flat-top, each carrying up to 70 tactical aircraft.

Western naval specialists said the reported Soviet plan to use supercavitating SU-27, the latest air superiority fighter now being produced in the Soviet Union, rather than less advanced fighters would give the missile-armed Soviet carrier groups formidable power.

"It's a very potent aircraft," said John Taylor, co-author of the

magazine report and editor of Jane's All the World's Aircraft annuals.

Noting that the SU-27 also may have a ground-attack and anti-ship capability, Mr. Taylor said in a telephone interview.

"It would give the Soviet's drive to develop their amphibious assault naval strike capabilities."

Earlier Western intelligence assessments indicated that the Soviets were more likely to use a naval version of the MiG-23 fighter or Su-24 Fencer on the carriers.

But informed sources here, who asked not to be identified, have noted in recent weeks that the Soviets have had problems adapting the planes for carrier decks that reduced their weapons load.

Mr. Taylor noted: "From what we know of the carrier's design, it has three steam catapults and silos for six vertically launched missiles."

Party leaders risk all in Canadian election

By Paul Majendie
Reuter

OTTAWA — The two men battling to be Canada's next prime minister have set themselves daunting election challenges as they try to put a truly national stamp on their parties.

Liberal John Turner has taken the risky choice of running in the picturesque Pacific Port of Vancouver, an affluent constituency that has voted Tory for the last 12 years.

Some 5,000 kilometres to the east, Tory leader Brian Mulroney faces an equally daunting task in Quebec where the Liberals won 74 of the 75 seats in the last election. He has to overcome a 16,000-vote Liberal majority in a sparsely populated country constituency if he is to win on Sept. 4.

Canadian politics were sharply divided along regional lines during the 16-year prime ministership of Pierre Trudeau. His native Quebec became the party powerhouse and the Western provinces turned into an electoral desert for the Liberals.

Mr. Turner vowed to change all that when he won the Liberal leadership last month, took over from the retiring Mr. Trudeau and promptly called an election.

Turner, a 55-year-old politician eager to prove his credibility by rekindling Liberal support in western Canada, announced his candidacy in a Vancouver constituency.

His grandparents lived there for about 25 years, and it is also the home of the University of British

Columbia where Mr. Turner was a teenage track star.

"I put my reputation and my seat where my rhetoric was," he told reporters.

Mr. Mulroney, who constantly harks back to his working class background as an electrician's son from a Quebec milltown, won the leadership of the Tories last year because they saw him as the best hope for destroying the Liberals' powerbase there.

He followed up that promise by deserting his safe Tory seat in the Atlantic province of Nova Scotia to stand in a huge and isolated Quebec constituency which does at least include his hometown of Baie-Comeau.

Fighting to overcome the Liberals in their strongest bastion, he said: "I know it will not be easy, but I am coming back home and offering a prime minister as member of parliament to the people of the north shore of the St. Lawrence River."

Neither loses, it would certainly prove to be a major embarrassment, but not a constitutional disaster.

One of the party faithful with a safe seat would probably step aside and allow the big-name loser to return to the House of Commons through a hastily arranged by-election.

This happened in 1945 when Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King lost his seat.

Mr. Mulroney also won the Tory leadership without ever having stood for political office, gaining a Commons seat in a by-election after a Nova Scotia member stood down for him.

While battling for supremacy on opposite sides of Canada, both leaders are keeping a wary eye on Ontario.

It is Canada's most populous province, supplying 95 of the 282 seats in the House of Commons, and so often ways elections that the main parties are already campaigning there hard.

The start of the 56-day election campaign has been dominated by barbs over patronage and energy.

Mr. Trudeau made more than 200 patronage appointments during his last month in office, prompting Mr. Mulroney to call the Liberals "something right out of an Edward G. Robinson movie... you know, the boys cutting up the cash."

Mr. Trudeau also insisted that Mr. Turner agree to some post-dated appointments, one of which backed up the new leader.

Canada had to apologise to Portugal for failing to follow normal diplomatic protocol after it named former Liberal Cabinet Minister Bryce Mackenzie as its new ambassador to Lisbon without consulting the Portuguese government.

On energy policy, Mr. Turner has said that Canadian oil prices, at present about 80 per cent of world levels, should increase.

He has also promised to review oil exploration grants and abolish a tax on oil company revenues, replacing it with one on profits.

However, the Tories have pushed some similar themes, promising charges from Mr. Mulroney that the Liberal programme is "a complete swipe from us."

Afghan guerrillas claim success against Soviets

PARIS (R) — Afghan rebels are claiming success in fighting off a Soviet offensive in Afghanistan's Panjsher Valley, according to a group of European doctors recently returned from the area.

The group comprising a French and a British doctor and two French nurses spent five months in Afghanistan working for Aide Medicale Internationale, a French organisation.

They met Afghan Rebel Commander Ahmad Shah Masoud in May at a time when unconfirmed reports said he had been captured, they said Tuesday.

French Doctor Denis Ovadia told a news conference in Paris Masoud appeared to have succeeded in co-ordinating rival factions more effectively than in past campaigns. The rebels seemed well organised and provisioned and in good spirits, he added.

The group said they found many towns in the Panjsher Valley totally deserted after Masoud had evacuated some 100,000 inhabitants with their livestock to neighbouring regions.

They quoted the guerrilla leader

as saying that rebel losses had been few since Soviet and Afghan government troops attacked the valley at the end of April.

"The geographical conditions, the rebels' extreme motivation and will to win are all helping them to fight off a Soviet advance which is slow and methodical," Dr. Ovadia said.

Western diplomats have put the number of Soviet and Afghan government troops in the Panjsher Valley at up to 10,000.

Dr. Ovadia quoted Masoud as saying that between 120 and 200 Soviet soldiers had been killed in the latest offensive.

The group said Soviet forces were using high-level saturation bombing, gas and helicopters. Their main tactic was to make sporadic surprise attacks on towns lasting from an hour to a whole day and destroying the homes of pro-rebel tribesmen. Three million refugees are now in Pakistan.

The doctors said food for civilians was running low as crops were being left to rot in the fields and supplies from outside the valley were blocked.

Uruguayan parties, military to resume talks on democracy

MONTEVIDEO (R) — Uruguayan political parties and the military government resume formal talks Thursday on returning the country to democracy next year after elections scheduled for November.

Leaders of the parties involved in the talks — the centrist Colorado Party, the leftist coalition known as the Broad Front, and the Civic Union — have said there will be no fixed agenda.

The talks are likely to focus on the parties' demands for political liberalisation, including the lifting of press censorship, the repeal of a ban on the Broad Front and amnesty for the Uruguay's estimated 700 political prisoners.

The government announced last week that it would meet two other demands by lifting a ban on political activity and repealing a law which allowed the sacking of civil servants on ideological grounds.

One of Uruguay's main parties, the Nationalists (Blancos), are refusing to talk to the military leaders until they release the party's detained leader and presidential candidate, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate.

Mr. Ferreira, an outspoken critic of the government of President

Gregorio Alvarez, was arrested last month on his return from exile. He went into exile when the military took power in 1973 and has now been accused of links to the defunct Tupamaro guerrilla group.

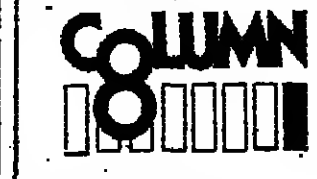
The talks Thursday follow frequent demonstrations calling for the release of political prisoners, including Mr. Ferreira.

Diplomats say the Nationalists' refusal to participate could harm the party, which won the most votes in the last election 13 years ago.

The overall sentiment among Uruguayans is: "Let us go beyond the fate of one detained leader. An end to military rule is more important now and this is why one has to negotiate," one Western diplomat said.

Previous talks between politicians and the armed forces stalled last July because military officers insisted on retaining control of security matters. Political sources said a compromise was now likely on this point.

Uruguay has been hit by severe recession over the last two years with inflation running at 76 per cent a year and unemployment unofficially estimated at 14 per cent.



Police pose as sheikhs to catch prostitutes

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (R) — Police posing as sheikhs have arrested more than 50 prostitutes on local street corners, officials said. The roundup was so successful, police said, that it was ended after a few hours because the city prison was full. "We had our detectives complete with Arab headgear, dark glasses and phony beards," said detective Captain Peter Mucci. "The men rode around town in a limousine borrowed from a local Cadillac dealer." Capt. Mucci said the prostitutes would approach the car, a type often used by celebrities and the wealthy, and bargain for their services. They were then driven to jail instead of a hotel, he said.

Battle of Omdurman trumpet sold

LONDON (R) — The trumpet which sounded the charge at the Battle of Omdurman in 1898 and three medals awarded to the trumpeter were sold at auction Tuesday for £4,200 sterling (\$5,544). The charge, sounded by Sergeant Trumpeter Frederick Knight of the 21st Lancers, has been called the last classic cavalry charge in the history of warfare. Riding in the Anglo-Egyptian charge against Sudanese dervishes was the young Winston Churchill, later British prime minister.

Coins recovered from Napoleon's fleet

CAIRO (AP) — Divers have recovered 127 French silver coins and 55 letters from an old printing press which were on board Napoleon Bonaparte's fleet sunk by the British in 1798, officials have announced. The announcement, made in Alexandria, said the relics were discovered by a French-Egyptian expedition searching for the remains of Napoleon's fleet, sunk by the British Lord Nelson in Abou Kir Bay during the Battle of the Nile in August, 1798. Lord Nelson's victory cut Napoleon off from France and prompted an unsuccessful revolt in Cairo against the French occupation. French and Egyptian divers began salvaging relics from the 13-vessel fleet last month. They hope to be able to raise some of the ships, including the flagship L'Orient.

Sunken pirate ship found

WELLFLEET, Massachusetts (R) — Divers have found a wreck that may be the remains of a pirate ship holding an estimated \$400 million in gold, silver and other treasure, a Massachusetts government official said. An archaeology team led by Barry Clifford last Thursday found what may be the wreck of the 18th-Century pirate Sam Bellamy's ship *Whidah* under 7.6 metres of water 0.4 kilometres off the Cape Cod coast. "Everything's right, the coins, the items they've brought up," Robert Cahill of the Massachusetts Board of Underwater Archaeological Resources told reporters Tuesday. "I have no doubt he's found it." But Jeff Bradley, a member of the archaeology team, said more tests were needed before they could be certain.

5 dead after shooting spree

HOT SPRINGS, Arkansas (R) — An unidentified man went on a shooting spree in which he killed four people at a motel here Tuesday night before himself dying of wounds, police said. Before the gunman went to the motel, they said, he had critically wounded a police sergeant who stopped his car but was himself hit by the sergeant. The police said Sergeant Wayne Warwick stopped the car, carrying four men, for a traffic violation in this mineral springs resort 100 kilometres east of Little Rock. Despite his wounds, the driver clambered back into the car and drove to the Grand Central Motor Lodge. He opened fire in the motel restaurant with a shotgun and a .45 automatic, killing the bartender and two women customers. Another customer was wounded. Then the gunman went through to the motel lobby where he killed a man at the registration desk before dying himself, the police said.

Crosswords not received